BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PILSENER BEER.
BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,308—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

MAY 188
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, ANNAS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th May.
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about):—May 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDINNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BORMIDA	...	on the 2nd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

				on or about
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	25th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PERSIA, sailing 19th May.

THIS STEAMER of 3,317 tons, WILL SAIL punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

For rate of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MALACCA," 1,120 tons, Captain JORGENSEN, will sail as above, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for M. S. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers.
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY. Opposite Clock-Tower.
POONA. Opposite Napier Hotel.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,889 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

		Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	15	0
Do.	Second Class	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th May, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAGAR'S PATENT
VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.

36 inches wide, either glazed or dull back, per yard 12 as.; per roll of 24 yards, Rs. 17.

THE best article in the market, not affected by climate. A large quantity of all Drawing Papers kept in stock.

TREACHER AND CO, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

	Rs.	as.
COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Receiver and Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, each	10	8
Spare Glass Measures for above, each	5	0
Symon's Rain Gauge, all Copper, diameter of Funnel 5 in. with ½ in. graduated measure	15	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
CHEMISTS & PHARMACISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	5-8,	10-0	each

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL

FOR
ART FURNITURE,
WICKER AND BASKET,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
BRACKETS, BEDSTEADS,
HOT WATER CANS, &c., &c.
LIST OF COLOURS IN STOCK.
IN TINS, AT Re. 1-4 EACH.
BRUSHES, As. 6 EACH.

VERMILION
FLAMINGO RED
DARK RED
ROYAL MAIL RED
SEALING WAX RED
BLACK
SAGE GREEN
JAPANESE GREEN
PEA GREEN
BLUE
TERRA COTTA
CANARY
MAROON
STONE
DRAB
FRENCH GRAY
OLIVE
CORAL (Pink)
HEDGE SPARROW'S EGG TINT
HELIOTROPE

SMOKE
STRAW
ORANGE
LILAC
MYRTLE GREEN
INDIAN YELLOW
LIGHT OAK
DARK OAK
WHITE
IVORY
GREEN
TURQUOISE
PEACOCK BLUE
ELECTRIC GREEN
CHOCOLATE
BRONZE
FAWN
PRIMROSE
ARABIAN BROWN
OLD GOLD

Subjoined are a few of numerous Testimonials of this Enamel.

The MARCHIONESS OF SALISBURY says—The Enamel I ordered from you answers very well.

The COUNTESS OF LOUDOUN says—I am much pleased with the Enamel Paint. It is very satisfactory.

The COUNTESS OF NORBURY says—I have lately used your Snow White Enamel Paint, and have been thoroughly satisfied with my experience of it.

The COUNTESS FERRERS says—I have found your Enamel Paint excellent for decorating wicker-work and wooden articles. I have recommended it to Lady Burdett.

THACKER and Co. Limited.
BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the "Rukhmabai Defence Fund."

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, herewith beg to submit particulars and quotations of their Stock of Perambulators :—

	Rs.	a.
Single, Three-wheels, Wooden Body Perambulators, well upholstered, on 18 in. Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Summer Hood, complete	30	0
Single, Superior do. do. on 20 in. Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, complete.	35	0
Single, Three-wheels, Cab-shaped Wooden Body Perambulator, richly upholstered, on 23 in. best Bicycle *Rubber*-tyred Wheels, with Porcelain Handles, Apron and Belgian striped Canopy, complete	40	0
Good quality Wicker Bassinette *vis-a-vis* Perambulators, Porcelain Handles, four Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, with Brass-jointed Turnover Waterproof Hood, Apron, complete	40	0
Superior do. do. richly upholstered, complete	56	0
Vis-a-vis Perambulator, Wooden Body Bicycle, Iron-tyred Wheels, with Brass-jointed Waterproof Reversible Hood, Apron, complete	54	0
Superior do. do. richly upholstered, complete	75	0
Rural *vis-a-vis* Perambulator, Bicycle Iron-tyred Wheels, with Brass-jointed Waterproof, Reversible Hood, nicely upholstered, Apron, complete	51	0
Waterproof Hoods for the Rainy Seasons, complete, with Frame Straps, &c.—For single Perambulator, superior Brass jointed	10	8
Do. do. for *vis-a-vis* Perambulators	13	8
Summer Canopies complete	6	0
Do. do. superior, to come down at the ends	7	0
Spare Waterproof Aprons	2	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRESS PUMPS
DRESS OXFORD SHOES
TENNIS SHOES

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

			Rs.	a.
Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes		...	Rs. 12	8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish		...	„ 14	0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'	...	„ 9	8
Do. do. do.	Gent.'s	from...	„ 11	8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s		from...	„ 7	0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles		...	„ 14	8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct by P. and O. Mail Steamer.—Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from Ormond and Co., Switzerland.

TOBACCOS.—Smoking Mixtures, Shag, Bird's Eye, &c., prepared daily fresh and fresh. Complete Catalogue forwarded on application.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.

FUSSE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites. Cheap, Elegant and Harmless.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description. Latest catalogue forwarded on application.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS by Meagher, Marion, &c., all sizes, ¼ pl. to 15" by 12." Latest complete catalogue forwarded on application.

SHEW'S POCKET CAMERAS, ¼ Plate size, Brass bound, with three Double Backs and Shutter complete. New Shipment just opened out.

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SENSITIZED PAPER.—Edward's, Marion's, and a French make. All highly recommended. Send for my latest Photographic Catalogue.

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.—Qualities B and C. All sizes, 4¼" by 3¼" to 30" by 25."

FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER, for reproducing simply and quickly Engineering Plans, Drawings, &c. In Rolls of 32 feet long and 39 inches wide.

EDWARD'S SPECIALITIES.—Dry Plates (XL and Isochromatic) XL. Sensitive Paper (Double Albumenized,) Developers, Transparency Plates, &c.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS.—A most beautiful Selection just opened out.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for four, Rs. 48; for three, Rs. 30 and Rs. 28; for two, Rs. 20 and 18; for one, Rs. 12.

THE "SHIKARI" Fitted Tiffin Basket, complete. 22 inches by 14 inches by 9½ inches.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE BLUE LINED, WROUGHT-IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. Illustrated Price List on application.

BATH TUBS, Galvanized Iron with Swivel Handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes beautifully decorated. Rs. 18 per set.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand, and Bath), and Turkish. Finest quality, and cheap.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. Illustrated Price List on application.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-Covered, with Patent Metal Boss and Screw. Rs. 25 each.

TABLE LINEN, Towels, Shikarcloth, Counterpanes, Toilette Table Covers, Sheeting, &c., imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe. Price Lists on application.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Rea Tapestry in different sizes. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate.

COOKING STOVES—"VICTORESS" (3 sizes), New Fortress (2 sizes), and Aidress Cooking Stoves, for burning Coal, Wood, Charcoal or Coke. Send for priced illustrated Catalogue.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough Radiation of Heat with smallest Consumption of Fuel; the desired Temperature being under perfect control by means of Sliding Regulators.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

P. B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPROVED
"*MAXIMUM CAPACITY.*"
"*MINIMUM WEIGHT.*"
HOAR & CO.'S **TRAVELLING BAGS.**
SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE PULLMAN,
THE LIMITED MAIL
THE INTERNATIONAL
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78
12½ per cent.
Cash Discount.

The Largest Assortment of Reliable Travelling Requisites in the East.

HOAR & CO., TRUNK AND BAG WAREHOUSE **BOMBAY.**

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy and now used throughout India :—

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass. Extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities.
Per phial, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used.
Per phial, Re. 1.

Per phial, Re. 1.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1-4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITHOUT OPIUM.
Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1 3.

CHOLERA PILLS,
as supplied to Troops by Government.
Per phial, Re. 1.

Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SOLUBLE PHENYLE, SOLUBLE CRESOL SANITAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON, 1888.
THORPE & CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	„	4 8
Best Oxford do.	„	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	20 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	„	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	„	6 8
Warm Gloves	„	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8
Linen Faced Collars	„	0 12
Best Linen Cuffs	„	10 0
Linen Faced Cuffs	„	1 8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0
Despatch Boxes		18 8

		Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets		5 8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round	from	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
China Grass Slippers		1 0
Morocco Slippers		3 8
Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Woven Cholera Belts		2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows	each	5 8
Resais or Quilts	from	6 8
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	„	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Sponges	„	1 8
Sponge Bags		1 8
Rug Straps		1 8
Leather Purses		2 0
Sovereign Boxes		2 0
Razors, ready for use		2 0
Shaving Brushes		2 0
Nail Brushes		1 0
Tooth Brushes		0 8
Hair Brushes		4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Nail Scissors	from	1 8
Pad-Locks	„	0 8
Penknives	„	1 8
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Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.		5 0
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Waterproof Coats		7 8
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Air Cushions		5 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

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FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality ... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 „ Express, 6 Do. do. ... Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 „ „ Single Shot, Winchesters ... Rs. 65.

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ... Rs. 11
„ „ 100 „ 500 „ ... „ 13

Reloading Tools, Per Set, for 450 Rifles.—Rs. [illegible]
500 „ „ [illegible]

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CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!!
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THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC, OPERATIC,
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
LALLA ROOK.
For the fifth time in Bombay.
New dresses and entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd June. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "OTHELLO," ARRIVED from Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN MURRAY ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May, 1888. Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CALIFORNIA," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK, and is discharging in the stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Eighteen per cent. equivalent to Rs. 90 per share declared at the Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st WILL BE PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 1st June, 1888, to shareholders on the Register at THIS DATE, on production of Share Certificates.

By order,
J. R. MORGAN,
Acting Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 15th May, 1888.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. MANECKJEE FRAMJEE GHISTA to SIGN our firm PER PROCURATION.

D. R. DADY & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

WANTED, AN OFFER,

FROM one who is desirous to keep with his unique relics as a memento a complete set of H. M.'s JUBILEE Gold and Silver COINS, consisting of four gold pieces (namely, £5, £2, £1 and £½), and seven silver pieces (namely, three and six pence, and 1, 2, 2½, 4, and 5 shillings), and arranged in an elegant morocco leather case.

Apply to E. P. CHUBB,
Chubbs Box and Lock Mart, Bombay.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1888, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1887, and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the same period.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT SONS and, Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1888.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per each share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 4 per each new share of Rs. 125, declared at the Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 12th instant, WILL BE PAID at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 21st May, instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose name shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 8th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

SPARKLING,
DELICIOUS,
EXHILARATING,
THE DRINK OF ALL DRINKS.
AN INVIGORATOR, TONIC & APPETIZER.
FOOD ENJOYED THIS HOT WEATHER BY DRINKING.
INDIA HOP ALE
A NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.
Price per dozen, Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

ESTATE OF GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, OF BOMBAY, HINDU, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GOVINDJEE TULSIDAS, formerly of Jafferabad, but late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 31st day of October, 1886, and probate of whose last will and Testament was granted on the 17th day of April, 1888, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to MOOLJEE GEEGA and MUNCHERJEE MERWANJEE DADINA, the two surviving executors in the said will named according to the tenor thereof) are required on or before the 22nd day of June, next, to send to the undersigned at their office, at 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said executors shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors—Dated this 15th day of May, 1888.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Executors Solicitors.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Yard, Parel, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., of OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c., consisting of Empty Crates, Cases, Casks, Iron Drums, Paint Cans, Scrap Wood, Broken Glass, Telegraph Materials, Leather and India Rubber Cuttings, Wrot and Cast Scrap Iron, Cast Steel Files, Zinc linings from Packing Cases, Old Lamps, Shovels, Office Furniture, Clothing, Cotton and Woollen Cloth Cuttings, &c.

Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th May, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 23,600 Teakwood Brake Blocks.

Tenders Sealed and superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 must be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of specification and Tender can be obtained, and templets seen at the Storeekepers Office, Parel.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th April, 1888.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further articulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
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THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
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The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability:—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

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THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE,
ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co. Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.

Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... ,, 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

BELLARY-KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for completion of works on the Bellary Kistna State Railway, viz., in the Nandicanama Division from mile 117¼ to mile 125 and in the Markapur Division from mile 125 to mile 161 under two separate contracts.

The works comprised will be Earthwork, including ordinary earthwork and Rock cutting, Masonry in Bridges and Culverts, Masonry in Stations and Buildings, Platelaying, &c.

Tenders should be sealed with wax and superscribed Tenders for works on Nandicanama or Markapur, Division, Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Tenders should be for all the above descriptions of works to be executed on a contract, and should reach the Engineer-in-Chief's Office before noon on the 25th of May 1888.

Tenders received after that date will be rejected.

On lodging a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted, applicants can obtain from Engineer-in-Chief forms of schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by them, also the conditions of contract to be signed by them, and the form of contract which the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into. Plans, sections, and drawings, together with the specifications of works will be open to inspection of Tenderers at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Bellary.

Those whose Tenders are accepted will be required within 10 days of acceptance of the Tender, to make a deposit in cash or Government Securities of 3 per cent. of the total value of the work to be executed by them. A deduction of 10 per cent. will also be made from time to time from payment for works actually executed until the amount of such deductions, plus the original deposit, reaches a total of 6½ per cent. of the value of work to be executed.

In case no Tender for completion of the above work under contract should be made and accepted, petty contractors are also invited to tender on a schedule of rates for each such work. The terms on which such work is to be done and a form of schedule of rates to be filled in and signed by petty Contractors can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief on a deposit of Rs. 50 being lodged by each Tenderer as earnest money, which will be returned if terms are not accepted.

The Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reason.

Joint Tenders by two or more persons will not be accepted. Tenders must be made and contracts entered into either in the name of one person or in the name of a firm, but the names of the members of a firm contracting must be furnished to the Engineer-in-Chief.

H. C. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Bellary, 7th May, 1888.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR." ....Rs.	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS." ....Rs.	30
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"SPECIALLY SELECTED." .... ,,	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL." ...... ,,	43 0
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R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PILSENER BEER
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BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces from whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair requires strength showing the importance of its action the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

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The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

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The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... ,, 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra ....Rs.	54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or .... ,,	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............ ,,	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole .... ,,	60 0	,, 63 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer..................Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer .... ,,	...	,, 19 0
Niersteiner .... ,,	19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch .... ,,	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein .... ,,	21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg.................... ,,	25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer .... ,,	25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner .... ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Schanisberger .... ,,	35 0	,, —
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ....Rs.	20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port ....Rs.	19 0	...
Fine ,, ... ,,	22 0	—
Very Superior ,, ... ,,	26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port .... ,,	30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port .... ,,	36 0	
Extra Old Pale Invalid .... ,,	42 0	—
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands ....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc.......................	14 0	—
Les Canons.............................	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	21 0	—
From MUNER & FILS.		
Haut Canon .... ,,	15 0	—
Margaux Medoc .... ,,	17 0	—
Chateau Larose .... ,,	28 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre .... ,,	16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret ....Rs.	15 0	...
Chateau Roemer	14 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz ....Rs.	12 0	,, 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label ....Rs.	12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar..................... ,,	12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose...................... ,,	20 0	,, 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc's *** .... ,,	18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy......Rs.	21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.................. ,,	28 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules ,,	30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne........ ,,	35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ,,	37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay.............................Rs.	21 0	
Chambertin .... ,,	28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky *** ....Rs.	24 8	
,, ,, ,, * .... ,,	22 8	

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale.......Rs.	6 4	4 4
Bavarian Export Beer ....Rs.	6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer .... ,,	6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer .... ,,	5 4	,, 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera .... ,,	14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth ....Rs.	15 0	—
Italian do. Finest .... ,,	18 0	—
Finest Kummel...................... ,,	30 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow................... ,,	63 0	—

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34. Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality...	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin Rs.	Per Small Tin. Re.
Asparagus............................	...	...
Celery .... ,,	...	,, 0 10
French Beans .... ,,	...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup .... ,,	—	,, 0 10
Young Carrots .... ,,	—	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water..................... ,,	..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms .... ,,	..	,, 0 14
White Cabbage........................ ,,	...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages .... ,,	..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages .... ,,	..	,, 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS,
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 28th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
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Quarterly .... ,,	13	Quarterly .... ,,	16
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First insertion ....Rs. 5
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First insertion .... 8 As. per line
Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-
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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum..........Rs.	12	Per Annum.......Rs.	15
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Quarterly............. ,,	3	Quarterly........... ,,	3

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum.......................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly.. ,, 6
Quarterly.. ,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum.......................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly.. ,, 6
Quarterly.. ,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley Co., 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nurjehan (s), from Calcutta; California (s), New York; Principia (s), Batoum; Calder (s), Busreh; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Coconada (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bagdad (s), for Zanzibar; Clan Mackay (s), Dunkirk; Knight-Errant (s), Havre; Brynglas (s), Genoa; Worsley Hall (s); Liverpool; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Britannia and Rufford Hall entered, and the s.s. Clan Mackay and Werneth Hall left, the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Elpis entered, and the s.s. Worsley Hall, Knight-Errant, and Brynglas left, the dock yesterday.

Notice.—The mails for the Persian Gulf (except for Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 1-30 a.m. to-morrow.

Theft of a Gold Watch.—Mr. G. B. Hewett, living in Middle Colaba, reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs 200, from his dressing-table, on Monday last.

The Volunteer Club Social Dance.—This dance came off very successfully last night. Under the able secretaryship of Mr. Murray these dances have again revived, and, judging from the attendance yesterday, appear very popular. Dancing was kept up till two o'clock this morning.

Forgery of Currency Notes.—Mr. Hamilton on Monday committed Vithul Sadashew and Tookaram Ramjee to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of forging and uttering counterfeit currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The facts of the case have already been reported, but since the case was last before the magistrate, one of the accused had made a confession and explained to his Worship the manner in which the notes had been manufactured, and how the leaden dies used in the process had been cut and engraved with a penknife aided by the use of transparent paper. The police had, besides, unearthed a quantity of tools used by the prisoners in casting the dies. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

A Deliberate Swindle.—Atmaram Purshotum *alias* Janardhun Luxmon, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2-5-0, belonging to Khattoobai, living in Phool Gully. The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of Sunday last the prosecutrix went to the Byculla Railway Station intending to take the train for Nandgaum, when the accused came up and offered to buy a ticket for her. She consented, and handed him Rs. 2-5. The accused in a few minutes after brought a third-class ticket to her and immediately left. The prosecutrix soon after got the ticket read by another man, and found it was a ticket for Coorla, for which the accused had paid but one anna. Seeing accused leaving the station by train, she pointed him out to a Police sepoy, who seized the accused, and on searching him recovered Rs. 2 and a ticket for Tanna. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Causing Hurt by a Rash Act.—James Williams, in the employ of a stevedore, was charged before Mr. Batty, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, at the instance of Superintendent Ingram, with causing hurt by doing a rash and negligent act. It appears that, about a fortnight ago, the complainant, Syed Miskin, a stevedore's labourer, was working on board a steamer in the Prince's Dock under the orders of the accused. Four gangs of workmen were working in the hold of the steamer, two slinging sleepers and the other two slinging cases of iron. As the complainant went to take up a chain, a piece of wood, about nine feet long, thrown down by the accused, fell upon his arm, causing a deep wound. Complainant became insensible and, after being placed before Superintendent Ingram, was removed to hospital, whence he was discharged two days ago. Not the slightest warning was given before the accused was alleged to have thrown down the piece of wood. An hour before the occurrence, the accused had abused complainant and called him "soor," when the latter remonstrated and asked to be sent ashore if his work were not considered satisfactory. The defence was that this was the second piece of wood thrown down for being broken up and used in slinging, that it properly reached its destination, but that it rebounded and one end of it fell on the complainant, who had no business to go there. Accused said he had worked several years in the dock, but this was the first and only mishap that occurred. His Worship said there was some negligence on the part of the accused, who was fined eight rupees, which were to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

Assault on Boardship.—Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, John Munroe, chief officer of the steam-ship Brynglass, was charged with assaulting Henry Francis Edwards, third officer of the vessel. The complainant's story was that, on Monday afternoon, on being acquitted by his Worship of a charge of robbing two of his shipmates, he went on board and was taking his tiffin in the pantry, when the accused came up and enquired what he was doing there. Complainant, in answer to him, said he was taking his meals, whereupon the accused ordered him to "clear out," go to his cabin, and await the arrival of the captain. On complainant refusing to do so, the accused gave him five minutes to go to his cabin, but seeing that his order was not obeyed, he abused the complainant and dealt him a violent blow on the right eye, a ring he was wearing giving him a nasty cut on the temple, which bled profusely. The defence was that the complainant was a noted bad character on board the steamer, and had been recently disrated by the captain; that his disobedience of the accused's order was a clear breach of the ship's regulations; and that as the complainant attempted to strike him, he struck him in self-defence. His Worship considered that, as the complainant was only eating his food, he could hardly be said to have interfered with the discipline of the ship, and his Worship doubted whether the accused had under the circumstances any authority to order him to his cabin. As far as the magistrate could see, the accused had been exercising his authority over the wrong man, for as the two men who had charged the complainant with theft had threatened to assault him, he should have locked them up, and not the complainant. The accused expressed his regret for the assault, when his Worship remarked that he had placed too much reliance on the statements of the other two officers who had charged the complainant with theft. His Worship had tried that charge and had acquitted the complainant; and the accused had no right on his own account to retry him. If accused apprehended a disturbance, he should have directed the parties to go to their own rooms, and not have acted as he had done. Accused had no doubt judged the complainant very harshly; and as the assault was clearly proved, the accused was fined Rs. 15.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·723
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·6
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SSE, WSW, W, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

Rama Suddoo was charged before Mr. Batty, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Maurice Fischer, a merchant, with the theft of two silver watches, of the value of about Rs. 50, and a packet of diamonds, valued at about Rs. 1,800. On Monday last, Mr. Fischer, on receiving information that one of his sepoys had been found trying to sell some diamonds in the bazar, examined his parcels and found one parcel of diamonds missing. The accused, the sepoy referred to, was present in the office, and of his own free will acknowledged the offence. Accused admitted that, being pursued by the police as he was standing at a glass cutter's shop at Poydhonee, he threw the parcel of diamonds away and escaped. Mr. Fischer then accompanied Inspector Hack and the accused to Poydhonee, where he pointed out the spot where he had thrown away the parcel of diamonds, some of which where found. Information had been given to the police by the complainant of the theft of some watches; and yesterday morning Inspector Hack showed complainant the two silver watches before the court. They were recovered by the police from a Parsee and a Hindu, to whom the prisoner had sold them for trifling amounts through the medium of another sepoy in the employ of Mr Scott. The diamonds recovered were of the value of about Rs. 850, about a third of the quantity stolen. The accused had been in Mr. Fischer's employ for about three months, and must have, he believed, picked up the diamonds from his table, where they were placed after being shown to merchants. The watches, he thought, must have been removed from a case which happened to be unlocked. The accused pleaded guilty. He said the two watches were lying on a table in the complainant's shop about a month ago, and he took them and gave them to another sepoy for sale. The diamonds, the accused said, were lying on the ground by the side of complainant's table on last Saturday. He picked them up and intended to return them on Monday. He happened to go to the bazaar on Sunday last; and as the diamonds were in his hands, a passer-by raised a hue and cry of theft. Accused thought they were pieces of glass, and he intended to replace them in his master's office on the following Monday. Being alarmed, he dropped the parcel on the road and ran away. His Worship remarked that the case was a serious one, which should be sent up to the Sessions. The complainant requested the magistrate to dispose of it himself: and acceding to his request, his Worship took cognisance of the two thefts as two separate cases. Accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of the diamonds, and one year for the theft of the watches.

THE PASSING OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

At the last meeting of the Bengal Council the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act III. of 1884 and the Howrah Bridge Act were passed.

On the Calcutta Municipal Amalgamation Bill coming up, the Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter moved that the sections to which objections had been raised by those residents of Calcutta who memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, but which had been passed previous to receipt of their memorial, be reconsidered. He quoted Sir Steuart Bayley's speech in reply to the memorial, in which his Honour said the Council would not let any technical difficulty stand in the way of a reconsideration of the sections that had already been passed. Babu Kally Nath Mitter urged that the sections were not numerous and referred to the constitution of the Corporation, the election of the Chairman, the control over the Corporation and assessment of certain rates and taxes.

The President thought the hon'ble member quite right to bring up the question whether the Council wished to reconsider these sections or not, and he thought the best way was to put it to the Council without any further remarks. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison deprecated the reopening of these questions, and failed to see that any useful purpose would be served. The motion was lost.

After a few minor and mostly merely verbal amendments moved Sir Henry Harrison had been accepted, he moved that the Bill be passed. He was aware, he said, the Bill had created a great deal of vexation and irritation, but, could say for himself that he had endeavoured to be studiously fair. On the constitutional question he thought a very fair middle course had been steered. He did not think the Bill at all deserved the imputation of being one-sided; but he admitted that portions were somewhat hard on householders and owners of property. But this was absolutely necessary, and it was imperative that this class should be compelled to perform their duty. All the additional burdens which the new Act imposed were a mere drop in the ocean compared to the enormous increase in the value of property during the last few years, and to ask property-owners to perform duties imposed in every civilised country was making a very small demand indeed on them. With reference to the sanitary sections, he thought a very short working of the Act would dismiss all apprehensions on this ground.

Babu Kally Nath Mitter deemed it his duty to place on record, in the most distinct terms possible, his opposition to the Bill being passed in its present form. It was a painful surprise to him that the Council had rejected almost every amendment he had proposed, though in other places where he had had the honour of moving amendments 75 per cent of them were carried. He, however, hoped that before many months were passed the Act would be placed on the anvil of higher legislation, and he trusted it would share the fate of Sir George Campbell's Bill of 1874 and be vetoed by the Viceroy's Council. The Bill in its present form was unwarrantable, and many sections must remain dead letters because their operation would be intolerable. He refused to be a party to an Act which, under the garb of law, sanctioned the spoliation of private property and interference with the religious feelings of the people.

The Hon'ble Gurudas Banerji also opposed, while the Hon'ble Sir A. Croft supported the Bill.

The President said it could not be denied that to a large section of the community the line taken by the Council had been most distasteful, because it did not go far enough in relieving the Municipality of the control of Government, because it did not provide for a diminished number of nominated Commissioners and an elected Chairman, and because it did provide for a sufficient, and, as some would say, an arbitrary, system of control. Possibly a larger element objected to the section empowering the Municipality to deal with private property and the sections referring to sanitation; but perhaps to more than any other sections of the Bill objection was taken to the rating clauses. It was a matter of great concern to him that the action of the Council should give rise to so much irritation and dread. The Bill was one which had been watched over by such a true and tried friend to municipal government as Sir Henry Harrison, and the opposition to it was very painful to him. He believed much of this dread was based on misapprehension of what would happen. No one could be more anxious than he was to legislate in accordance with the feelings of those who would be influenced by the legislation; but he thought in this case the Council had been justified in following out the lines on which the Bill was laid. The Bill had been thrashed out during two sessions by a Committee consisting of three-fourths of the Council; the Committee had submitted a report which took in the main view between the two extremes—in reality an irreducible minimum; and as nine out of twelve members were on the Committee it could not be expected that there would be any great difference of opinion. The Government were responsible to much wider public opinion than that of the Hindu community of Calcutta. He was certainly not one who was inclined to treat with anything but respect the religious feelings of Hindus; but he had very great faith in the capacity of adaptation to one's requirements, and he was sure that Hindu sentiment, which had withstood much greater shocks in regard to medical education, the railways and the water-supply, would reconcile itself without difficulty to such modest changes as that of empowering the Municipality to remove a houseless wayfarer, if stricken down with disease, to a place where he would be an object of care and regard, or insisting on householders purifying infected chambers before they were again occupied. His Honour then congratulated the members of Council on their regular attendance and unflagging attention throughout a most protracted and harassing session.

The Bill was passed by 8 votes to 3, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Unemployed Native Christians.—A Cawnpore Missionary writes complaining that so many of his Native Christians are without employment: this, too, in a town where labour of almost every kind is at a premium. As a matter of fact, there is plenty of employment to be got, but not for those who are idle, dissolute and irregular. The verdict of the Cawnpore overseer is that the Native Christian is with few exceptions the most troublesome class of workman he has to deal with. One is reluctant to disparage the Missionaries who work with the benevolent object of bettering the condition of their fellow-creatures in this world as well as in the next. And yet there is no getting over the fact that the removal of caste restrictions seems, in the case of the lower classes, at any rate, to take away from the Native Christian the self-respect of his Hindu brother, and give him in exchange nothing but the grosser characteristics of a new civilisation.—*Pioneer.*

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL.

The Nizam's Government have served notice on Sirdar Diler Jung of their repudiation of the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company made by him last year. They demand of him repayment of £158,631, the price paid for 12,500 shares. This sum includes £18,750, the balance of the call due on 3,750 half-paid shares, which amount was drawn by Huq after his return to India. The repudiation is made on the ground that Abdul Huq concealed from the Nizam's Government the fact that he was interested in the Company, and that the shares actually purchased were Abdul Huq's own property. The Sirdar is represented as being surrounded by astrologers and other professors of the occult.

The *Statesman* publishes a long article giving a history of the Hyderabad mining scandal, which represents an Englishman named Charles Hawes, in concert with Mr. Winter and a man named Barnet, negotiating with Abdul Huq to obtain a concession for a railway which he undertook to do in consideration of a commission paid to himself of 1½ per cent on a capital of four millions, subsequently raised to 2½ per cent. or £120,000, Mr. Hawes stipulating in return that Abdul Huq should also secure a concession of the mining rights of the State for them for 30 years, at a nominal annual royalty of £1,000. The value of this concession was estimated at £1,500,000. Finally, it was arranged amongst them that Mr. Hawes should have a three-anna share, Mr. Barnet three-annas, Mr. Winter two annas, Mr. Forbes, of Bombay, two annas, and Abdul Huq six annas. Huq obtained £100,000 out of the £120,000 paid for the railway concession, but what became of the remaining £20,000 the *Statesman* does not know. Mr. Hawes, who is now living at Rajkote and who was the originator of the idea of a mining concession, seems to have been dropped out of the confederacy when he could not get English financiers to take it up, and Mr. Winter got Mr. Waton to work it, assuring him it was worth £400,000 to him. The *Statesman* says it was to no purpose that it exposed the true character of the railway scheme again and again. Mr. Cordery was all-powerful as Resident and Abdul Huq had secured such support in London that it seemed hopeless to contend against the influence leagued against the young Nizam. The retirement of Mr. Cordery and the advent of Mr. Howell changed matters. The Viceroy, it is said, was incensed at being deceived about the offer of 60 lakhs and the successful prosecution of the Rumbold claims when he had absolutely prohibited assistance being given from the Residency.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TRANSFER OF PROFESSORS.

Mr. K. T. T's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* draws attention to a subject which has long been a crying evil in the Education Department. Professors, brought out from England specially for particular subjects, are transferred to posts which require no special aptitude, and thus a grievous wrong is inflicted on the institutions which are deprived of their special services. The fault lies in the system which makes Professors look up for advancement in lines other than their proper sphere of work. A system under which Drs. Buhler and Keilhorn, who were specialists in Sanscrit, and Mr. Giles, a specialist in History, could be drafted away from their special work to Inspectorships which require no special knowledge, must appear to the meanest intellect as very faulty. And now Professor Selby, who is a specialist in History, is proposed to be made Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote—a post which he will doubtless fill with honour, but which could be filled by others quite as well as by him. A more efficacious means of making the Professors indifferent to their work could not have been found. If the Professors are to be induced to take interest in their work and to cultivate their special subjects, they must be given hopes of advancement in their special walks of life. A Professor must be a Professor, and he should have no temptation to look with wistful eyes on other posts. The transfer of a Professor like Mr. Selby to another post usually results in the appointment of a less qualified person in his place, and thus upsets the teaching arrangements entirely. Let us hope the weighty words of Mr. K. T. T. will induce the Government to reconsider its arrangements and to correct this glaring fault of the system.—*Indu Prakash.*

DACOITY IN BURMA.

Captain Knox, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, who has been searching for the scene of the engagement that took place near Myotha on the 5th May, came on a deserted dacoit camp on the 10th inst., and found all the bodies unmutilated. Apparently the small party had attacked about 100 dacoits who were camped in dense jungle in a nullah. The bodies of Mr. O'Dowda and the two Munster Fusiliers were found inside the camp, and the body of Lieutenant Williamson near the entrance, alongside the bodies of two bohs whom he had apparently shot with his revolver. The dacoits must have fled precipitately, as the camp was left with miscellaneous articles lying abondoned. Four dead ponies were also found.

A column of 150 mounted infantry and 50 rifles, 10th Bengal Infantry, all under Captain Noel, of the Rifle Brigade advance on Gangaw via Pouk.

The Chief Commissioner has returned to Rangoon from Pyinmana. The Commissioner, Central Division, telegraphs:—"Lieutenant Browning, Assistant Commissioner, wires Thursday:—'Proceeded at daybreak with Captain Knox and strong body of troops to search the jungles for the bodies of those killed on the 5th. After searching six hours the dacoit camp was found in dense jungle. All four bodies were recovered unmutilated. The corpses of Mr. O'Dowda and the two Munsters found in the centre of the position. Lieutenant Williamson's in a ravine leading to the camp. All bodies were just as they fell. Near Lieutenant Williamson were found the bodies of two dacoits, probably bohs, as they wore silk putsoes and embroidered coats, and were each tatooed. The camp had been evidently much frequented and probably contained on the day of fight 100 men. The bodies have been sent to Myotha for burial.'"

The message continues:—"Please inform General Stedman that yesterday morning the head of Moung Tha Doun, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Toungliu, was sent to Rangoon for identification." This man has been in rebellion for the past two years. The Government, after vainly calling on him to surrender, offered a reward of one thousand rupees for his capture, dead or alive, with the result that he was hunted down last week and his head sent in to the Toungliu officials.

BENGAL.

Running Amuck at Peshawar.—A sowar of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, stationed at Peshawar, ran amuck and shot a bania of the regimental bazaar, 1st Bengal Cavalry, with his carbine. The bullet hit him in the left arm, breaking the bone. The bania was at once removed to the regimental hospital, where his hand was amputated. The sowar was arrested and put in confinement, and a court of inquiry held to investigate the case. The sowar has since been made over to the police, and will be sent up for trial for attempt to commit murder.

Inventing attractive and startling head lines is a very important part of the work to be done in the office of an American newspaper. We pick up a New York paper at random; "Escape cut off. A brave fireman's doom. Miss Westlake saves her canary but loses her mother—Nobility in the butcher business—Johann Most will freeze Mrs. Parson's baby-show. Too uppish for an anarchist's widow—Shot at her in a hack—Ida's smutted face—Flirting with a boarder. Judge Andrews administered a rebuke to Angie Estelle—Abducted six times. Little Leslie M'Cure a bone of contention between two families—How he scratched her back—Did she dance with him? Longibardi takes the stand and tells his story. Evidence that Barrett's sister knew the Italian—Death of Cornelius A. Runkle. A well known lawyer expires suddenly beside his sick child. I will take a drink—Lively times at the Brooklyn Excise Board. Preachers and brewers at war. Intemperate language used by temperance men in the squabble—A guilty grandmother—The Rev. Mr. Miller's frisky past. He says his enemies are conspiring to keep him down—Hello! Bill, you've won. The everlasting telephone snarl getting ravelled out."

The young Duc Decazes, who is one of the acting secretaries of the Comte de Paris, was to be married on Saturday, April 28, to Miss Singer, the daughter of the famous sewing machine inventor. Miss Singer's dowry is said to be £1,000,000.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking on the Earl of Dunraven's motion for the second reading of the Bill for the reformation of the House of Lords, delivered the following speech:—

I quite sympathize with my noble friend (the Earl of Camperdown), who has just sat down in regretting that it is not possible for us to give a second reading to this Bill, so as to examine the whole question afterwards which we might have done had the Bill been somewhat less extensive in its character. I had hoped that that course would have been possible for us, but it is idle to conceal from ourselves that the principle of the Bill consists in its most excessive changes. The two parts of the Bill which constitute its principle are the reduction of this House by the election of 180 of its number and the addition of some 130 members elected by the county councils and the great cities of this country. Now, my lords, I am wholly unable to understand the advantage of the reduction of the number to 180. The noble earl opposite (Lord Rosebery) again and again spoke of the necessity of reducing the numbers, but it seems to me that I must be dreaming. I have been a member of this House for a great number of years, and I could count on my fingers the number of days on which it has been difficult to find a seat. What we have to complain of is rather a beggarly array of empty benches. We have not to complain of overflowing attendance, or that our debates take up night after night, or any such symptoms of a plethoric House, and the remedy which the noble earl proposes is the last one which I should have thought of applying to the complaint from which the House might be thought to suffer. It reminds me of the remedy of an exploded school of physicians, who used to bleed a man when he was suffering from either feverishness or weakness—(laughter)—and it is rather in the direction of too little than of too much that I should say the weakness of our constitution lies. Nor would it accomplish the object which my noble friend behind me professed to seek. It would not exclude those whom we know as the black sheep. The House would be elected, I suppose, on the principles which guide elections everywhere else, and it would not always be the best or most virtuous who would find themselves among the 180. You would find people elected in consequence of great fortune, great name, or great connexions, and some of these might form a portion of that ill-omened band to which reference has so frequently been made, and which I suppose still exists, though I have not the honour of its acquaintance. (Laughter.)

A SORT OF PRIDE'S PURGE.

If you are to introduce any species of purification—a sort of Pride's Purge—if you are to get rid of a certain number of members whose morality interferes with the higher morality of the House, I think you ought to turn your eyes to another defect to which members of any House appointed for life must necessarily be subject, and that is the men—I know of none now, but there have been occasions—who have continued their legislative functions after the decay of their intellects had set in; whose presence was neither an ornament nor a credit to the assembly to which they belonged and hypocritical. All this seems to me very hypothetical, for as human nature goes, this House is as respectable a body as any other body which I know. But there are very serious objections to this election of members. They have been referred to already, and I will not go at length into them; but it is undoubtedly the fact that if you allow those who are not elected to this House to sit in the House of Commons you will run this great danger, that your 180 will represent the weakest and not the strongest part of your body. On the other hand if you attempt to force men into the House of Lords, if you make it true that only convicts, lunatics, and peers are unable to again admittance to either House of the Legislature, you will be inflicting an injustice which cannot be defended, which if you propose you will be unable to pass, and if you pass you will be unable to maintain. Remember what our position is with respect to the House of Commons. We are excluded from two of the most essential and conspicuous powers which the House of Commons exercise. We have no voice in choosing the Executive Government or in determining how or on whom taxes shall be imposed or how the taxes so raised shall be expended. These are two great disabilities.

THE DISABILITIES OF PEERS.

They are disabilities imposed on us at our birth. But the Constitution in exchange comes forward to the peers and says, "In return for these great disabilities you shall have the great and conspicuous privilege of sitting in a legislative Chamber without being elected, and have the same voice in dealing with all other laws as the elected Chamber." This bargain, if I may so call it, has come down to us with the tradition of ages; I shall not attempt to decide whether the bargain is for our advantage or not; it would be a very difficult question to decide, but if you take away the compensation and retribution which our Constitution gives; if you say to the peers, "You shall be marked out, you alone shall not be allowed to have any share in the choice of the Executive Government by which you are to be ruled; you alone shall falsify the maxim that there shall be no taxation without representation, you shall pay taxes in the manner of imposing which you have neither vote nor voice, and for this we will give you no compensation; you shall simply have the choice of being elected at an Assembly to which these powers are not given by a constituency of some 400 men, "I repeat the injustice would be so great that you could not make it a permanent part of your Constitution. You are therefore driven to this dilemma. If you make the House an elective body, choosing those who are to sit here, if you allow the residue to go to the House of Commons, you run the great danger that all who have had any practice in public life will sit in the House of Commons I feel, therefore, that the proposal of the noble earl, though to a certain extent it rests on an analogy with the arrangements in the case of Scotland and Ireland, is one which is not practicable. Now as to another proposal of my noble friend, I think he can hardly be serious.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

We are setting up county councils which we are told are a great experiment. All kinds of different estimates have been formed as to their character, their power, and the work they will do. It is the great problem of the future in what manner they will be composed. Before they are even called into existence you are going to give to this unborn life—(hear, hear)—the tremendous power of electing something like three-fifths of the Second Chamber of the Legislature. My Lords, it is difficult to understand the genesis of such an idea in any man's brain. (Hear, hear.) I can only conclude that it has been suggested to his mind by the idea of the Federal Senate in America. Here let me refer to a remark of the noble earl opposite (Lord Granville) on the last occasion on which this subject was discussed when he charged me with having said, "I wish we had a Senate here." I did not say that. What I said was that I wished we had a state of things in which such a Senate was possible, for that state of things is more favourable to good government than any other. But it is not a state of things you can command for yourselves or create by Act of Parliament. It is a stage, it is a phase in the growth of a community. At all events, you canot command it here. You cannot sit down and write an Act of Parliament that Kent and Lincoln shall be Sovereign States, and shall furnish their contributions to the Federal Assembly. We cannot make federations; they have consisted of agreements between so many States that bear their part; it is a process of approximation, and not of division. That is the only account I can give of the origin of this strange idea. I am sure that if ever the elective element is used for the purpose of creating a Second Champer, it will have to be found in some other way. But does the noble earl believe that if half or two-thirds of the Chamber are made elective the rest would remain hereditary? It is an absolute change and revolution when, in place of the nomination of the Crown, which has hitherto given a right of sitting in this House, we substitute the right of election; and you may depend upon it that that new importation would soon destroy the old. (Hear, hear.) Do not for a moment be misled by the idea that because there have been many reforms of the House of Commons therefore a reform of this kind is necessary for the House of Lords. I am repeating what I have said before, that it is not sufficiently recognized that all the reforms of the House of Commons have been within the confines of its orginal constitution with the idea of giving a more complete and literal meaning to the orginal theory upon which it is founded.

"A PLUNGE INTO THE UNKNOWN."

But here you are proposing to make an entire change and to abandon altogether the lines upon which this House was originally framed; you are abandoning the firm rock of experience and taking a plunge into the unknown. (Hear, hear.) Have you the guidance of any other community to help you? Yes, you have one. There is one body which my noble friend seems to have had before him when he sat down to draw up this Bill. The body whose power and vitality and permanence have apparently dazzled him is the present French Senate. The French Senate is framed very much on the lines which my noble friend recommends. There are irremoveable members, the life peers, and other members elected for ten years by the councils-general of each department—that is, exactly the county councils of my noble friend. (Hear, hear.) What is the history of the French Senate? It was constituted in 1873; it was reformed in 1877 or 1878, and it is now the object of a revisionist movement. I do not wish to express any opinion on French politics; but at all events a very powerful party in France desires nothing better than to sweep away this body, on the model of which my noble friend wishes to reform the House of Lords. For these reasons I cannot think your lordships ought to pass this Bill. I quite admit there are good features in it—for instance the noble lord's introduction of life peers though, I think, perhaps, its application would be too scanty. I must say that the Government, since resisting the motion of the noble earl opposite (Lord Rosebery), have been considering this question; and, while very anxious to avoid the idea that they would undertake any great reform they think that a measure for facilitating the entrance of life peers into this House is one which would be useful and which they ought to propose. (Cheers.)

LIFE PEERS.

Let us treat this question of life peers by itself. I am not quite sure that I am equal to the heroic measures of my noble friend (the Earl of Pembroke), who thinks there should be a creation of 150 or 200 life peers. I hope if a Bill to create them should pass, my noble friend will have the duty of selecting them. (A laugh.) But, without professing at present to go to the length of my noble friend, I think that something might be done, and that we might make a beginning in that direction, and I shall be prepared to lay a Bill on the table for that purpose. (Cheers.) With respect to what may be called "the black sheep question," there is one peculiarity about this House which seems to want reforming. The House of Commons has the power of expelling a member, but the House of Lords has not. I think the House of Lords ought to have that power, and when once we have got that power by Act of Parliament it would be for us to determine by consideration of the standing orders in Committee, the conditions under which we should exercise it. With respect to the question of a quorum on which my noble friend enlarged, and several other matters, I quite admit that our proceedings are open to criticism. I think it is probable that we shall ask the House to consider some of our standing orders in order to see whether any more advisable arrangements can be adopted. I make this statement because I am very anxious, like my noble friend, that I should not be thought to imagine that this House has reached perfection and that there is no room for improvement. I am very anxious not to seem to adopt a *non possumus* attitude, and at the same time I am anxious to avoid the idea that a great, flaring, dramatic reform of the House is necessary. On the contrary I think that by cautious and tentative improvement we may remedy any defect which may exist and confirm that strength which I believe this House has always possessed in the opinion of the country. (Cheers.)

The motion was withdrawn.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE DEFENCES OF THE EMPIRE.

The following is a full and exact report of what Lord Wolseley said, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, in responding to the toast of "The Army" at a dinner given to Sir John Pender:—

I am very glad to have this opportunity afforded me of speaking on behalf of the profession to which I have the honour of belonging, and to convey an expression on their behalf of gratitude to the guest of this evening, Sir John Pender, for the great kindness we have always received from him and from the Companies over which he has so ably presided for so many years. During all the recent little wars we have had in various parts of the world, wherever it has been my good fortune to come in contact with Sir John Pender, he has invariably aided and assisted us, not only publicly but privately, and has done everything he possibly could do in the interest of the public service, and has invariably on all occasions told me, whenever I have been drawn into contact with him, that he would use every effort to assist private individuals—that is the sick and wounded—by freely placing the telegraphs with which he was connected at their disposal. (Cheers.) It is no easy matter for an officer holding a public position, as I do, in the War Office, to speak in an open manner about the Army. Of course, it is possible to speak on various subjects connected with the discipline of the Army and its organisation and its re-organisation, which has gone on for so many years; but it is no easy matter to speak as I would wish to speak, from the housetops, about the Army, and not overstep the bonds which a public servant should observe. As regards the general condition of the Army, I think, I am justified in saying that in no previous period of our history has it been, as far as it goes, in a more efficient state. (Cheers.) I believe that the officers are far better instructed, far more able to undertake the duties they are called upon to perform, and far more efficient to discharge these duties than I have ever known them. (Cheers.) And I will mention to you one fact which has lately come to my notice, which speaks volumes for the discipline of our men—that during the last twelve months half of our military prisons have been shut up because we had no offenders to send into them. (Cheers.) Under our peculiar system of government it is very difficult, indeed, as I have said, for an officer to speak regarding the organisation of the Army, but it is really very curious that though John Bull goes to considerable expense in paying those whom he considers experts to advise him and the country both on the Army and the Navy—Admirals and Generals who advise him on naval and military matters—that the opinions of those experts which are so highly praised are never published, and John Bull, who pays for them, is never made acquainted with what those opinions are. We have from time to time long statements made as to the Army and the Navy by the gentlemen in power. I have to listen to them myself, and I often wonder how much those speeches are affected by the Party exigencies of the moment, and how much they represent the real opinions of the First Lord of the Admiralty and of the Secretary of State for War. I confess myself that it is a system of which I cannot approve, and I do not believe that any Admiral or General in office, or who has been in office, approves of it, because one and all of us believe that it is a system which sooner or later will land this country in disaster. We live in times when, I think, it behoves the people of England to know not only the truth, but the whole truth, with respect to its Army and Navy. (Cheers.) We see all the nations of Europe—certainly all the great nations of Europe—with the one exception of England armed to the teeth; as you look around on the political horizon of Europe you can gather nothing promising from it: storm threaten, but certainly no good for this country. Those who like myself, have to study matters connected with the defences of this Empire, not only at home but abroad, put this question to ourselves—Is the Army, and is the Navy, as strong as it ought to be? I think very few, who have studied this question, would deny that it is not strong as it ought to be. (Cheers.) But why is it not so strong as it should be? Assuredly, as Lord Derby has said, the people of this country have never refused the Ministry for the time being any money they have asked for, either for the Army or the Navy; assuredly, the taxpayers of this country never grudge any money which they are asked to pay for the efficiency of those services. No, the answer to the question, why the Army and the Navy is not as strong as it ought to be, is to be found in the system of our Government by Party—that curse of modern England, which is sapping and undermining the foundations of our country, which is depriving our statesmen of the manly honesty which was once their characteristic. (Loud cheers.) What do we see when any new Administration comes into office? What directly takes place? It is the same with all Parties. The first thing is the endeavour made by the Minister in office to obtain some clap-trap reputation by cutting down the expenses of the Army and Navy. If he is enabled to produce an Army and Navy estimate which in some degree represents a smaller sum than that of his predecessor, he plumes himself upon the victory he has gained, and he is proud that he has succeeded better than, perhaps, his opponent, who sits on the bench opposite him, and as he chuckles over his success he says, "Say what a good boy am I!" (Laughter and cheers.) This is the result of what? The result of a low and vicious standard of morality which is now uppermost in men's minds. In speaking so lightheartedly of such a matter, he forgets, in his pride of having reduced the estimates, the fault he has committed, the crime he is guilty of against the country. (Cheers.) I hope you will pardon me for speaking so openly as I have done, but I feel deeply on the subject. I feel that we have arrived at an epoch in our history when it behoves public men to speak the truth, and not only the truth, but the whole truth. The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst the applause of the company.

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If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

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CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Thursday, May 10, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct	25
Alipore Coal Co....	100	5 p. ct.	103
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co.,	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a15	......	16
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	89
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills ...	100	3 p. ct.	65
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press ...	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	115
Canal Press Co. ...	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P. ...	100	nil.	83
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p.ct.	120
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	121
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. ...	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	45
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld...	250	3 p. ct.	232
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	63
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	80
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld....	75	nil.	75
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p. ct.	112
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kankuarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	111
Landing & Shipping Co...	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	nil.	88
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	6 p. ct	122
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. ...	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn. ...	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	60
R. Scott Thomson & Co...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. ...	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co. ...	100	nil.	64
Tarkessur Railway Co. ...	100	4 p. ct.	120
Titaghur Paper Mills ...	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld. ...	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press ...	100	5 p. ct.	100

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	8 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Assam Company...	£20	5 ad.-int.	580
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p. ct.	90
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13 p. ct. a	200
Do. contributory	100	12 p. ct. a	100
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	48
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.) ...	100	nil. a	30
Chandypore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	40
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore ...	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co. ..	100	2 p. ct. a	18
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona ...	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam) ...	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5 ad.-int a	69
Dhunsiri ...	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B ..	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p.ct.	54
Eastern Cachar ...	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	44
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nm
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory ...	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct a	100
Indian Terai ...	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	7½ p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	4 ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam) ...	£10	5 ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	28
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafali (Chittg.)	60	5 p. ct.	52
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory ...	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	3½ p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.) ...	100	3½ p. ct. a	59
Loobah ...	100	12 p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam ...	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co. ...	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co. ...	100	12 p. ct.	83
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	24
Do. contributory ...	90	nil. a	22
Moran, Assam ...	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam ...	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory ...	90	8 ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil.	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	... ...	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar) ...	85	3 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	56
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	38
Rungamattee (Cachar)...	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi ...	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	30
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	7 p. ct.	86
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	2 p. ct. a	56
Singlo Tea Co. ...	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p. ct. a	80
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)...	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	3 p. ct. a	38
Teesta Valley (Darjg.) ...	100	10 ad.int.	98
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)...	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	5 ad. int.	180
Upper Assam ...	£10	nil. a	18
Washabari W. Dooars ...	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley Co., 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nurjehan (s), from Calcutta; California (s), New York; Principia (s), Batoum; Calder (s), Busreh; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Coconada (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bagdad (s), for Zanzibar; Clan Mackay (s), Dunkirk; Knight-Errant (s), Havre; Brynglas (s), Genoa; Worsley Hall (s); Liverpool; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Britannia and Rufford Hall entered, and the s.s. Clan Mackay and Werneth Hall left, the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Elpis entered, and the s.s. Worsley Hall, Knight-Errant, and Brynglas left, the dock yesterday.

Notice.—The mails for the Persian Gulf (except for Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Karachi at 1-30 a.m. to-morrow.

Theft of a Gold Watch.—Mr. G. B. Hewett, living in Middle Colaba, reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs 200, from his dressing-table, on Monday last.

The Volunteer Club Social Dance.—This dance came off very successfully last night. Under the able secretaryship of Mr. Murray these dances have again revived, and, judging from the attendance yesterday, appear very popular. Dancing was kept up till two o'clock this morning.

Forgery of Currency Notes.—Mr. Hamilton on Monday committed Vithul Sadashew and Tookaram Ramjee to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of forging and uttering counterfeit currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The facts of the case have already been reported, but since the case was last before the magistrate, one of the accused had made a confession and explained to his Worship the manner in which the notes had been manufactured, and how the leaden dies used in the process had been cut and engraved with a penknife aided by the use of transparent paper. The police had, besides, unearthed a quantity of tools used by the prisoners in casting the dies. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

A Deliberate Swindle.—Atmaram Purshotum *alias* Janardhun Luxmon, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 2-5-0, belonging to Khattoobai, living in Phool Gully. The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of Sunday last the prosecutrix went to the Byculla Railway Station intending to take the train for Nandgaum, when the accused came up and offered to buy a ticket for her. She consented, and handed him Rs. 2-5. The accused in a few minutes after brought a third-class ticket to her and immediately left. The prosecutrix soon after got the ticket read by another man, and found it was a ticket for Coorla, for which the accused had paid but one anna. Seeing accused leaving the station by train, she pointed him out to a Police sepoy, who seized the accused, and on searching him recovered Rs. 2 and a ticket for Tanna. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Causing Hurt by a Rash Act.—James Williams, in the employ of a stevedore, was charged before Mr. Batty, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, at the instance of Superintendent Ingram, with causing hurt by doing a rash and negligent act. It appears that, about a fortnight ago, the complainant, Syed Miskin, a stevedore's labourer, was working on board a steamer in the Prince's Dock under the orders of the accused. Four gangs of workmen were working in the hold of the steamer, two slinging sleepers and the other two slinging cases of iron. As the complainant went to take up a chain, a piece of wood, about nine feet long, thrown down by the accused, fell upon his arm, causing a deep wound. Complainant became insensible and, after being placed before Superintendent Ingram, was removed to hospital, whence he was discharged two days ago. Not the slightest warning was given before the accused was alleged to have thrown down the piece of wood. An hour before the occurrence, the accused had abused complainant and called him "soor," when the latter remonstrated and asked to be sent ashore if his work were not considered satisfactory. The defence was that this was the second piece of wood thrown down for being broken up and used in slinging, that it properly reached its destination, but that it rebounded and one end of it fell on the complainant, who had no business to go there. Accused said he had worked several years in the dock, but this was the first and only mishap that occurred. His Worship said there was some negligence on the part of the accused, who was fined eight rupees, which were to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

Assault on Boardship.—Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, John Munroe, chief officer of the steam-ship Brynglass, was charged with assaulting Henry Francis Edwards, third officer of the vessel. The complainant's story was that, on Monday afternoon, on being acquitted by his Worship of a charge of robbing two of his shipmates, he went on board and was taking his tiffin in the pantry, when the accused came up and enquired what he was doing there. Complainant, in answer to him, said he was taking his meals, whereupon the accused ordered him to "clear out," go to his cabin, and await the arrival of the captain. On complainant refusing to do so, the accused gave him five minutes to go to his cabin, but seeing that his order was not obeyed, he abused the complainant and dealt him a violent blow on the right eye, a ring he was wearing giving him a nasty cut on the temple, which bled profusely. The defence was that the complainant was a noted bad character on board the steamer, and had been recently disrated by the captain; that his disobedience of the accused's order was a clear breach of the ship's regulations; and that as the complainant attempted to strike him, he struck him in self-defence. His Worship considered that, as the complainant was only eating his food, he could hardly be said to have interfered with the discipline of the ship, and his Worship doubted whether the accused had under the circumstances any authority to order him to his cabin. As far as the magistrate could see, the accused had been exercising his authority over the wrong man, for as the two men who had charged the complainant with theft had threatened to assault him, he should have locked them up, and not the complainant. The accused expressed his regret for the assault, when his Worship remarked that he had placed too much reliance on the statements of the other two officers who had charged the complainant with theft. His Worship had tried that charge and had acquitted the complainant; and the accused had no right on his own account to retry him. If accused apprehended a disturbance, he should have directed the parties to go to their own rooms, and not have acted as he had done. Accused had no doubt judged the complainant very harshly; and as the assault was clearly proved, the accused was fined Rs. 15.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th May, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·723
Temperature of the Air	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·761
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	99·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	81·6
General Directions of Wind.*	WSW, SSE, WSW, W, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THEFT OF DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

Rama Suddoo was charged before Mr. Batty, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Maurice Fischer, a merchant, with the theft of two silver watches, of the value of about Rs. 50, and a packet of diamonds, valued at about Rs. 1,800. On Monday last, Mr. Fischer, on receiving information that one of his sepoys had been found trying to sell some diamonds in the bazar, examined his parcels and found one parcel of diamonds missing. The accused, the sepoy referred to, was present in the office, and of his own free will acknowledged the offence. Accused admitted that, being pursued by the police as he was standing at a glass cutter's shop at Poydhonee, he threw the parcel of diamonds away and escaped. Mr. Fischer then accompanied Inspector Hack and the accused to Poydhonee, where he pointed out the spot where he had thrown away the parcel of diamonds, some of which where found. Information had been given to the police by the complainant of the theft of some watches; and yesterday morning Inspector Hack showed complainant the two silver watches before the court. They were recovered by the police from a Parsee and a Hindu, to whom the prisoner had sold them for trifling amounts through the medium of another sepoy in the employ of Mr Scott. The diamonds recovered were of the value of about Rs. 850, about a third of the quantity stolen. The accused had been in Mr. Fischer's employ for about three months, and must have, he believed, picked up the diamonds from his table, where they were placed after being shown to merchants. The watches, he thought, must have been removed from a case which happened to be unlocked. The accused pleaded guilty. He said the two watches were lying on a table in the complainant's shop about a month ago, and he took them and gave them to another sepoy for sale. The diamonds, the accused said, were lying on the ground by the side of complainant's table on last Saturday. He picked them up and intended to return them on Monday. He happened to go to the bazaar on Sunday last; and as the diamonds were in his hands, a passer-by raised a hue and cry of theft. Accused thought they were pieces of glass, and he intended to replace them in his master's office on the following Monday. Being alarmed, he dropped the parcel on the road and ran away. His Worship remarked that the case was a serious one, which should be sent up to the Sessions. The complainant requested the magistrate to dispose of it himself: and acceding to his request, his Worship took cognisance of the two thefts as two separate cases. Accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of the diamonds, and one year for the theft of the watches.

THE PASSING OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

At the last meeting of the Bengal Council the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act III. of 1884 and the Howrah Bridge Act were passed.

On the Calcutta Municipal Amalgamation Bill coming up, the Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter moved that the sections to which objections had been raised by those residents of Calcutta who memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, but which had been passed previous to receipt of their memorial, be reconsidered. He quoted Sir Steuart Bayley's speech in reply to the memorial, in which his Honour said the Council would not let any technical difficulty stand in the way of a reconsideration of the sections that had already been passed. Babu Kally Nath Mitter urged that the sections were not numerous and referred to the constitution of the Corporation, the election of the Chairman, the control over the Corporation and assessment of certain rates and taxes.

The President thought the hon'ble member quite right to bring up the question whether the Council wished to reconsider these sections or not, and he thought the best way was to put it to the Council without any further remarks. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison deprecated the reopening of these questions, and failed to see that any useful purpose would be served. The motion was lost.

After a few minor and mostly merely verbal amendments moved Sir Henry Harrison had been accepted, he moved that the Bill be passed. He was aware, he said, the Bill had created a great deal of vexation and irritation, but, could say for himself that he had endeavoured to be studiously fair. On the constitutional question he thought a very fair middle course had been steered. He did not think the Bill at all deserved the imputation of being one-sided; but he admitted that portions were somewhat hard on householders and owners of property. But this was absolutely necessary, and it was imperative that this class should be compelled to perform their duty. All the additional burdens which the new Act imposed were a mere drop in the ocean compared to the enormous increase in the value of property during the last few years, and to ask property-owners to perform duties imposed in every civilised country was making a very small demand indeed on them. With reference to the sanitary sections, he thought a very short working of the Act would dismiss all apprehensions on this ground.

Babu Kally Nath Mitter deemed it his duty to place on record, in the most distinct terms possible, his opposition to the Bill being passed in its present form. It was a painful surprise to him that the Council had rejected almost every amendment he had proposed, though in other places where he had had the honour of moving amendments 75 per cent of them were carried. He, however, hoped that before many months were passed the Act would be placed on the anvil of higher legislation, and he trusted it would share the fate of Sir George Campbell's Bill of 1874 and be vetoed by the Viceroy's Council. The Bill in its present form was unwarrantable, and many sections must remain dead letters because their operation would be intolerable. He refused to be a party to an Act which, under the garb of law, sanctioned the spoliation of private property and interference with the religious feelings of the people.

The Hon'ble Gurudas Banerji also opposed, while the Hon'ble Sir A. Croft supported the Bill.

The President said it could not be denied that to a large section of the community the line taken by the Council had been most distasteful, because it did not go far enough in relieving the Municipality of the control of Government, because it did not provide for a diminished number of nominated Commissioners and an elected Chairman, and because it did provide for a sufficient, and, as some would say, an arbitrary, system of control. Possibly a larger element objected to the section empowering the Municipality to deal with private property and the sections referring to sanitation; but perhaps to more than any other sections of the Bill objection was taken to the rating clauses. It was a matter of great concern to him that the action of the Council should give rise to so much irritation and dread. The Bill was one which had been watched over by such a true and tried friend to municipal government as Sir Henry Harrison, and the opposition to it was very painful to him. He believed much of this dread was based on misapprehension of what would happen. No one could be more anxious than he was to legislate in accordance with the feelings of those who would be influenced by the legislation; but he thought in this case the Council had been justified in following out the lines on which the Bill was laid. The Bill had been thrashed out during two sessions by a Committee consisting of three-fourths of the Council; the Committee had submitted a report which took in the main view between the two extremes—in reality an irreducible minimum; and as nine out of twelve members were on the Committee it could not be expected that there would be any great difference of opinion. The Government were responsible to much wider public opinion than that of the Hindu community of Calcutta. He was certainly not one who was inclined to treat with anything but respect the religious feelings of Hindus; but he had very great faith in the capacity of adaptation to one's requirements, and he was sure that Hindu sentiment, which had withstood much greater shocks in regard to medical education, the railways and the water-supply, would reconcile itself without difficulty to such modest changes as that of empowering the Municipality to remove a houseless wayfarer, if stricken down with disease, to a place where he would be an object of care and regard, or insisting on householders purifying infected chambers before they were again occupied. His Honour then congratulated the members of Council on their regular attendance and unflagging attention throughout a most protracted and harassing session.

The Bill was passed by 8 votes to 3, and the Council adjourned *sine die.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Unemployed Native Christians.—A Cawnpore Missionary writes complaining that so many of his Native Christians are without employment: this, too, in a town where labour of almost every kind is at a premium. As a matter of fact, there is plenty of employment to be got, but not for those who are idle, dissolute and irregular. The verdict of the Cawnpore overseer is that the Native Christian is with few exceptions the most troublesome class of workman he has to deal with. One is reluctant to disparage the Missionaries who work with the benevolent object of bettering the condition of their fellow-creatures in this world as well as in the next. And yet there is no getting over the fact that the removal of caste restrictions seems, in the case of the lower classes, at any rate, to take away from the Native Christian the self-respect of his Hindu brother, and give him in exchange nothing but the grosser characteristics of a new civilisation.—*Pioneer.*

THE HYDERABAD MINING SCANDAL.

The Nizam's Government have served notice on Sirdar Diler Jung of their repudiation of the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company made by him last year. They demand of him repayment of £158,631, the price paid for 12,500 shares. This sum includes £18,750, the balance of the call due on 3,750 half-paid shares, which amount was drawn by Huq after his return to India. The repudiation is made on the ground that Abdul Huq concealed from the Nizam's Government the fact that he was interested in the Company, and that the shares actually purchased were Abdul Huq's own property. The Sirdar is represented as being surrounded by astrologers and other professors of the occult.

The *Statesman* publishes a long article giving a history of the Hyderabad mining scandal, which represents an Englishman named Charles Hawes, in concert with Mr. Winter and a man named Barnet, negotiating with Abdul Huq to obtain a concession for a railway which he undertook to do in consideration of a commission paid to himself of 1½ per cent on a capital of four millions, subsequently raised to 2½ per cent. or £120,000, Mr. Hawes stipulating in return that Abdul Huq should also secure a concession of the mining rights of the State for them for 30 years, at a nominal annual royalty of £1,000. The value of this concession was estimated at £1,500,000. Finally, it was arranged amongst them that Mr. Hawes should have a three-anna share, Mr. Barnet three-annas, Mr. Winter two annas, Mr. Forbes, of Bombay, two annas, and Abdul Huq six annas. Huq obtained £100,000 out of the £120,000 paid for the railway concession, but what became of the remaining £20,000 the *Statesman* does not know. Mr. Hawes, who is now living at Rajkote and who was the originator of the idea of a mining concession, seems to have been dropped out of the confederacy when he could not get English financiers to take it up, and Mr. Winter got Mr. Waton to work it, assuring him it was worth £400,000 to him. The *Statesman* says it was to no purpose that it exposed the true character of the railway scheme again and again. Mr. Cordery was all-powerful as Resident and Abdul Huq had secured such support in London that it seemed hopeless to contend against the influence leagued against the young Nizam. The retirement of Mr. Cordery and the advent of Mr. Howell changed matters. The Viceroy, it is said, was incensed at being deceived about the offer of 60 lakhs and the successful prosecution of the Rumbold claims when he had absolutely prohibited assistance being given from the Residency.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TRANSFER OF PROFESSORS.

Mr. K. T. T's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* draws attention to a subject which has long been a crying evil in the Education Department. Professors, brought out from England specially for particular subjects, are transferred to posts which require no special aptitude, and thus a grievous wrong is inflicted on the institutions which are deprived of their special services. The fault lies in the system which makes Professors look up for advancement in lines other than their proper sphere of work. A system under which Drs. Buhler and Keilhorn, who were specialists in Sanscrit, and Mr. Giles, a specialist in History, could be drafted away from their special work to Inspectorships which require no special knowledge, must appear to the meanest intellect as very faulty. And now Professor Selby, who is a specialist in History, is proposed to be made Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote—a post which he will doubtless fill with honour, but which could be filled by others quite as well as by him. A more efficacious means of making the Professors indifferent to their work could not have been found. If the Professors are to be induced to take interest in their work and to cultivate their special subjects, they must be given hopes of advancement in their special walks of life. A Professor must be a Professor, and he should have no temptation to look with wistful eyes on other posts. The transfer of a Professor like Mr. Selby to another post usually results in the appointment of a less qualified person in his place, and thus upsets the teaching arrangements entirely. Let us hope the weighty words of Mr. K. T. T. will induce the Government to reconsider its arrangements and to correct this glaring fault of the system.—*Indu Prakash.*

DACOITY IN BURMA.

Captain Knox, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry, who has been searching for the scene of the engagement that took place near Myotha on the 5th May, came on a deserted dacoit camp on the 10th inst., and found all the bodies unmutilated. Apparently the small party had attacked about 100 dacoits who were camped in dense jungle in a nullah. The bodies of Mr. O'Dowda and the two Munster Fusiliers were found inside the camp, and the body of Lieutenant Williamson near the entrance, alongside the bodies of two bohs whom he had apparently shot with his revolver. The dacoits must have fled precipitately, as the camp was left with miscellaneous articles lying abondoned. Four dead ponies were also found.

A column of 150 mounted infantry and 50 rifles, 10th Bengal Infantry, all under Captain Noel, of the Rifle Brigade advance on Gangaw via Pouk.

The Chief Commissioner has returned to Rangoon from Pyinmana. The Commissioner, Central Division, telegraphs:—"Lieutenant Browning, Assistant Commissioner, wires Thursday:—'Proceeded at daybreak with Captain Knox and strong body of troops to search the jungles for the bodies of those killed on the 5th. After searching six hours the dacoit camp was found in dense jungle. All four bodies were recovered unmutilated. The corpses of Mr. O'Dowda and the two Munsters found in the centre of the position. Lieutenant Williamson's in a ravine leading to the camp. All bodies were just as they fell. Near Lieutenant Williamson were found the bodies of two dacoits, probably bohs, as they wore silk patsoes and embroidered coats, and were each tatooed. The camp had been evidently much frequented and probably contained on the day of fight 100 men. The bodies have been sent to Myotha for burial.'"

The message continues:—"Please inform General Stedman that yesterday morning the head of Moung Tha Doun, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Toungthu, was sent to Rangoon for identification." This man has been in rebellion for the past two years. The Government, after vainly calling on him to surrender, offered a reward of one thousand rupees for his capture, dead or alive, with the result that he was hunted down last week and his head sent in to the Toungthu officials.

BENGAL.

Running Amuck at Peshawar.—A sowar of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, stationed at Peshawar, ran amuck and shot a bania of the regimental bazaar, 1st Bengal Cavalry, with his carbine. The bullet hit him in the left arm, breaking the bone. The bania was at once removed to the regimental hospital, where his hand was amputated. The sowar was arrested and put in confinement, and a court of inquiry held to investigate the case. The sowar has since been made over to the police, and will be sent up for trial for attempt to commit murder.

Inventing attractive and startling head lines is a very important part of the work to be done in the office of an American newspaper. We pick up a New York paper at random; "Escape cut off. A brave fireman's doom. Miss Westlake saves her canary but loses her mother—Nobility in the butcher business—Johann Most will freeze Mrs. Parson's baby-show. Too uppish for an anarchist's widow—Shot at her in a hack—Ida's smutted face—Flirting with a boarder. Judge Andrews administered a rebuke to Angie Estelle—Abducted six times. Little Leslie M'Cure a bone of contention between two families—How he scratched her back—Did she dance with him? Longibardi takes the stand and tells his story. Evidence that Barrett's sister knew the Italian—Death of Cornelius A. Runkle. A well known lawyer expires suddenly beside his sick child. I will take a drink—Lively times at the Brooklyn Excise Board. Preachers and brewers at war. Intemperate language used by temperance men in the squabble—A guilty grandmother—The Rev. Mr. Miller's frisky past. He says his enemies are conspiring to keep him down—Hello! Bill, you've won. The everlasting telephone snarl getting ravelled out."

The young Duc Decazes, who is one of the acting secretaries of the Comte de Paris, was to be married on Saturday, April 28, to Miss Singer, the daughter of the famous sewing machine inventor. Miss Singer's dowry is said to be £1,000,000.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking on the Earl of Dunraven's motion for the second reading of the Bill for the reformation of the House of Lords, delivered the following speech:—

I quite sympathize with my noble friend (the Earl of Camperdown), who has just sat down in regretting that it is not possible for us to give a second reading to this Bill, so as to examine the whole question afterwards which we might have done had the Bill been somewhat less extensive in its character. I had hoped that that course would have been possible for us, but it is idle to conceal from ourselves that the principle of the Bill consists in its most excessive changes. The two parts of the Bill which constitute its principle are the reduction of this House by the election of 180 of its number and the addition of some 130 members elected by the county councils and the great cities of this country. Now, my lords, I am wholly unable to understand the advantage of the reduction of the number to 180. The noble earl opposite (Lord Rosebery) again and again spoke of the necessity of reducing the numbers, but it seems to me that I must be dreaming. I have been a member of this House for a great number of years, and I could count on my fingers the number of days on which it has been difficult to find a seat. What we have to complain of is rather a beggarly array of empty benches. We have not to complain of overflowing attendance, or that our debates take up night after night, or any such symptoms of a plethoric House, and the remedy which the noble earl proposes is the last one which I should have thought of applying to the complaint from which the House might be thought to suffer. It reminds me of the remedy of an exploded school of physicians, who used to bleed a man when he was suffering from either feverishness or weakness—(laughter)—and it is rather in the direction of too little than of too much that I should say the weakness of our constitution lies. Nor would it accomplish the object which my noble friend behind me professed to seek. It would not exclude those whom we know as the black sheep. The House would be elected, I suppose, on the principles which guide elections everywhere else, and it would not always be the best or most virtuous who would find themselves among the 180. You would find people elected in consequence of great fortune, great name, or great connexions, and some of these might form a portion of that ill-omened band to which reference has so frequently been made, and which I suppose still exists, though I have not the honour of its acquaintance. (Laughter.)

A SORT OF PRIDE'S PURGE.

If you are to introduce any species of purification—a sort of Pride's Purge—if you are to get rid of a certain number of members whose morality interferes with the higher morality of the House, I think you ought to turn your eyes to another defect to which members of any House appointed for life must necessarily be subject, and that is the men—I know of none now, but there have been occasions—who have continued their legislative functions after the decay of their intellects had set in; whose presence was neither an ornament nor a credit to the assembly to which they belonged and hypocritical. All this seems to me very hypothetical, for as human nature goes, this House is as respectable a body as any other body which I know. But there are very serious objections to this election of members. They have been referred to already, and I will not go at length into them; but it is undoubtedly the fact that if you allow those who are not elected to this House to sit in the House of Commons you will run this great danger, that your 180 will represent the weakest and not the strongest part of your body. On the other hand if you attempt to force men into the House of Lords, if you make it true that only convicts, lunatics, and peers are unable to again admittance to either House of the Legislature, you will be inflicting an injustice which cannot be defended, which if you propose you will be unable to pass, and if you pass you will be unable to maintain. Remember what our position is with respect to the House of Commons. We are excluded from two of the most essential and conspicuous powers which the House of Commons exercise. We have no voice in choosing the Executive Government or in determining how or on whom taxes shall be imposed or how the taxes so raised shall be expended. These are two great disabilities.

THE DISABILITIES OF PEERS.

They are disabilities imposed on us at our birth. But the Constitution in exchange comes forward to the peers and says, "In return for these great disabilities you shall have the great and conspicuous privilege of sitting in a legislative Chamber without being elected, and have the same voice in dealing with all other laws as the elected Chamber." This bargain, if I may so call it, has come down to us with the tradition of ages; I shall not attempt to decide whether the bargain is for our advantage or not; it would be a very difficult question to decide, but if you take away the compensation and retribution which our Constitution gives; if you say to the peers, "You shall be marked out, you alone shall not be allowed to have any share in the choice of the Executive Government by which you are to be ruled; you alone shall falsify the maxim that there shall be no taxation without representation, you shall pay taxes in the manner of imposing which you have neither vote nor voice, and for this we will give you no compensation; you shall simply have the choice of being elected at an Assembly to which these powers are not given by a constituency of some 400 men, "I repeat the injustice would be so great that you could not make it a permanent part of your Constitution. You are therefore driven to this dilemma. If you make the House an elective body, choosing those who are to sit here, if you allow the residue to go to the House of Commons, you run the great danger that all who have had any practice in public life will sit in the House of Commons I feel, therefore, that the proposal of the noble earl, though to a certain extent it rests on an analogy with the arrangements in the case of Scotland and Ireland, is one which is not practicable. Now as to another proposal of my noble friend, I think he can hardly be serious.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

We are setting up county councils which we are told are a great experiment. All kinds of different estimates have been formed as to their charactor, their power, and the work they will do. It is the great problem of the future in what manner they will be composed. Before they are even called into existence you are going to give to this unborn life—(hear, hear)—the tremendous power of electing something like three-fifths of the Second Chamber of the Legislature. My Lords, it is difficult to understand the genesis of such an idea in any man's brain. (Hear, hear.) I can only conclude that it has been suggested to his mind by the idea of the Federal Senate in America. Here let me refer to a remark of the noble earl opposite (Lord Granville) on the last occasion on which this subject was discussed when he charged me with having said, "I wish we had a Senate here." I did not say that. What I said was that I wished we had a state of things in which such a Senate was possible, for that state of things is more favourable to good government than any other. But it is not a state of things you can command for yourselves or create by Act of Parliament. It is a stage, it is a phase in the growth of a community. At all events, you canot command it here. You cannot sit down and write an Act of Parliament that Kent and Lincoln shall be Sovereign States, and shall furnish their contributions to the Federal Assembly. We cannot make federations; they have consisted of agreements between so many States that bear their part; it is a process of approximation, and not of division. That is the only account I can give of the origin of this strange idea. I am sure that if ever the elective element is used for the purpose of creating a Second Champer, it will have to be found in some other way. But does the noble earl believe that if half or two-thirds of the Chamber are made elective the rest would remain hereditary? It is an absolute change and revolution when, in place of the nomination of the Crown, which has hitherto given a right of sitting in this House, we substitute the right of election; and you may depend upon it that that new importation would soon destroy the old. (Hear, hear.) Do not for a moment be misled by the idea that because there have been many reforms of the House of Commons therefore a reform of this kind is necessary for the House of Lords. I am repeating what I have said before, that it is not sufficiently recognized that all the reforms of the House of Commons have been within the confines of its orginal constitution with the idea of giving a more complete and literal meaning to the orginal theory upon which it is founded.

"A PLUNGE INTO THE UNKNOWN."

But here you are proposing to make an entire change and to abandon altogether the lines upon which this House was originally framed; you are abandoning the firm rock of experience and taking a plunge into the unknown. (Hear, hear.) Have you the guidance of any other community to help you? Yes, you have one. There is one body which my noble friend seems to have had before him when he sat down to draw up this Bill. The body whose power and vitality and permanence have apparently dazzled him is the present French Senate. The French Senate is framed very much on the lines which my noble friend recommends. There are irremoveable members, the life peers, and other members elected for ten years by the councils-general of each department—that is, exactly the count ycouncils of my noble friend. (Hear, hear.) What is the history of the French Senate? It was constituted in 1873; it was reformed in 1877 or 1878, and it is now the object of a revisionist movement. I do not wish to express any opinion on French politics; but at all events a very powerful party in France desires nothing better than to sweep away this body, on the model of which my noble friend wishes to reform the House of Lords. For these reasons I cannot think your lordships ought to pass this Bill. I quite admit there are good features in it—for instance the noble lord's introduction of life peers though, I think, perhaps, its application would be too scanty. I must say that the Government, since resisting the motion of the noble earl opposite (Lord Rosebery), have been considering this question; and, while very anxious to avoid the idea that they would undertake any great reform they think that a measure for facilitating the entrance of life peers into this House is one which would be useful and which they ought to propose. (Cheers.)

LIFE PEERS.

Let us treat this question of life peers by itself. I am not quite sure that I am equal to the heroic measures of my noble friend (the Earl of Pembroke), who thinks there should be a creation of 150 or 200 life peers. I hope if a Bill to create them should pass, my noble friend will have the duty of selecting them. (A laugh.) But, without professing at present to go to the length of my noble friend, I think that something might be done, and that we might make a beginning in that direction, and I shall be prepared to lay a Bill on the table for that purpose. (Cheers.) With respect to what may be called "the black sheep question," there is one peculiarity about this House which seems to want reforming. The House of Commons has the power of expelling a member, but the House of Lords has not. I think the House of Lords ought to have that power, and when once we have got that power by Act of Parliament it would be for us to determine by consideration of the standing orders in Committee, the conditions under which we should exercise it. With respect to the question of a quorum on which my noble friend enlarged, and several other matters, I quite admit that our proceedings are open to criticism. I think it is probable that we shall ask the House to consider some of our standing orders in order to see whether any more advisable arrangements can be adopted. I make this statement because I am very anxious, like my noble friend, that I should not be thought to imagine that this House has reached perfection and that there is no room for improvement. I am very anxious not to seem to adopt a *non possumus* attitude, and at the same time I am anxious to avoid the idea that a great, flaring, dramatic reform of the House is necessary. On the contrary I think that by cautious and tentative improvement we may remedy any defect which may exist and confirm that strength which I believe this House has always possessed in the opinion of the country. (Cheers.)

The motion was withdrawn.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE DEFENCES OF THE EMPIRE.

The following is a full and exact report of what Lord Wolseley said, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, in responding to the toast of "The Army" at a dinner given to Sir John Pender:—

I am very glad to have this opportunity afforded me of speaking on behalf of the profession to which I have the honour of belonging, and to convey an expression on their behalf of gratitude to the guest of this evening, Sir John Pender, for the great kindness we have always received from him and from the Companies over which he has so ably presided for so many years. During all the recent little wars we have had in various parts of the world, wherever it has been my good fortune to come in contact with Sir John Pender, he has invariably aided and assisted us, not only publicly but privately, and has done everything he possibly could do in the interest of the public service, and has invariably on all occasions told me, whenever I have been drawn into contact with him, that he would use every effort to assist private individuals—that is the sick and wounded—by freely placing the telegraphs with which he was connected at their disposal. (Cheers.) It is no easy matter for an officer holding a public position, as I do, in the War Office, to speak in an open manner about the Army. Of course, it is possible to speak on various subjects connected with the discipline of the Army and its organisation and its re-organisation, which has gone on for so many years; but it is no easy matter to speak as I would wish to speak, from the housetops, about the Army, and not overstep the bonds which a public servant should observe. As regards the general condition of the Army, I think, I am justified in saying that in no previous period of our history has it been, as far as it goes, in a more efficient state. (Cheers.) I believe that the officers are far better instructed, far more able to undertake the duties they are called upon to perform, and far more efficient to discharge these duties than I have ever known them. (Cheers.) And I will mention to you one fact which has lately come to my notice, which speaks volumes for the discipline of our men—that during the last twelve months half of our military prisons have been shut up because we had no offenders to send into them. (Cheers.) Under our peculiar system of government it is very difficult, indeed, as I have said, for an officer to speak regarding the organisation of the Army, but it is really very curious that though John Bull goes to considerable expense in paying those whom he considers experts to advise him and the country both on the Army and the Navy—Admirals and Generals who advise him on naval and military matters—that the opinions of those experts which are so highly praised are never published, and John Bull, who pays for them, is never made acquainted with what those opinions are. We have from time to time long statements made as to the Army and the Navy by the gentlemen in power. I have to listen to them myself, and I often wonder how much those speeches are affected by the Party exigencies of the moment, and how much they represent the real opinions of the First Lord of the Admiralty and of the Secretary of State for War. I confess myself that it is a system of which I cannot approve, and I do not believe that any Admiral or General in office, or who has been in office, approves of it, because one and all of us believe that it is a system which sooner or later will land this country in disaster. We live in times when, I think, it behoves the people of England to know not only the truth, but the whole truth, with respect to its Army and Navy. (Cheers.) We see all the nations of Europe—certainly all the great nations of Europe—with the one exception of England armed to the teeth; as you look around on the political horizon of Europe you can gather nothing promising from it: storm threaten, but certainly no good for this country. Those who like myself, have to study matters connected with the defences of this Empire, not only at home but abroad, put this question to ourselves—Is the Army, and is the Navy, as strong as it ought to be? I think very few, who have studied this question, would deny that it is not strong as it ought to be. (Cheers.) But why is it not so strong as it should be? Assuredly, as Lord Derby has said, the people of this country have never refused the Ministry for the time being any money they have asked for, either for the Army or the Navy; assuredly, the taxpayers of this country never grudge any money which they are asked to pay for the efficiency of those services. No, the answer to the question, why the Army and the Navy is not as strong as it ought to be, is to be found in the system of our Government by Party—that curse of modern England, which is sapping and undermining the foundations of our country, which is depriving our statesmen of the manly honesty which was once their characteristic. (Loud cheers.) What do we see when any new Administration comes into office? What directly takes place? It is the same with all Parties. The first thing is the endeavour made by the Minister in office to obtain some clap-trap reputation by cutting down the expenses of the Army and Navy. If he is enabled to produce an Army and Navy estimate which in some degree represents a smaller sum than that of his predecessor, he plumes himself upon the victory he has gained, and he is proud that he has succeeded better than, perhaps, his opponent, who sits on the bench opposite him, and as he chuckles over his success he says, "Say what a good boy am I!" (Laughter and cheers.) This is the result of what? The result of a low and vicious standard of morality which is now uppermost in men's minds. In speaking so lightheartedly of such a matter, he forgets, in his pride of having reduced the estimates, the fault he has committed, the crime he is guilty of against the country. (Cheers.) I hope you will pardon me for speaking so openly as I have done, but I feel deeply on the subject. I feel that we have arrived at an epoch in our history when it behoves public men to speak the truth, and not only the truth, but the whole truth. The noble Lord resumed his seat amidst the applause of the company.

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If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

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CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, May 10, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ years Divd.	
Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct	25
Alipore Coal Co....	100	5 p. ct.	103
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	91
Bengal Coal Co.,	1000	6 p. ct.	1,585
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	£15	......	16
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	89
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	y 8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	65
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	87
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	170
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	96
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	116
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	61
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	83
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p.ct.	120
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	110
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	121
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	50
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	45
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	85
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	355
Equitable Coa. Co., Ld.	250	3 p. ct.	232
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	63
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	200
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	121
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2 p. ct.	80
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	75
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	112
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kankunarrah C.	59	nil.	55
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	111
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	286
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	155
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	88
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct	122
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	4 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	60
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	64
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	120
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	16 p. ct.	175
Watson's Patent Press	100	5 p. ct.	100

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	30
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	8 p. ct. a	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct.	90
Bengal (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	2 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	13 p. ct. a	200
Do. contributory	100	12 p. ct. a	100
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct.	48
Central (Cachar)	200	6 p. ct. a	129
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	30
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	40
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	18
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	18
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	22
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p. ct.	88
Dehing (Assam)	90	4 p. ct. a	45
Dehra Doon	100	4 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5 ad.-int a	69
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	6 p. ct.	54
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	30
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p. ct.	44
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nm
Gisile (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	69
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	38 p. ct.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	93
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	17
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.	108
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Hopetown	100	6 p. ct. c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p. ct. c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	... ..	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p. ct a	100
Indian Terai	500	7 p. ct. a	450
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct. a	65
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4 ad.-int. a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	93
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5 ad.-int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	par
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	5 p. ct.	52
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p. ct. a	118
Do. contributory	200	4 p. ct. a	98
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	210
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	3½ p. ct. a	35
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct. a	59
Loobah	100	12 p. ct. a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct. a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	12 p. ct.	83
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	4 p. ct. a	40
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	24
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	22
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	8 p. ct.	110
Do. contributory	90	8 ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	30
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	18 p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	3 p. ct. c	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	56
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	70
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	7 p. ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	38
Rungamattee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	35
Runglee Rungliot	100	15 p. ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	103
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p. ct.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	40
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Singbulli & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	2 p. ct. a	56
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct. a	80
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p. ct.	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3 p. ct. a	38
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10 ad. int.	93
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.	180
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	18
Washabari W. Dooars	100	10 p. ct.	...

d. nt. Ad-interim divipend on crop of 1887.
a—Total divided on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE,—A WALER MARE; good trapper, fast mover, free from vice; capital mouth, and good appearance. Price, Rs. 200—a bargain—Apply "H. L. J.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

APPLES.—AUSTRALIAN, fresh and juicy, the finest in the market.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited, Fort.

PURE DAMASK NAPKINS.—A large new supply, latest choice designs, superior quality. Rs. 13-8 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ACCORDIANS! ACCORDIANS!!—Our new stock just to hand. Those anxious to get best value for their money, apply sharp to save disappointment at SHROFF BROTHERS.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also wines and spirits of the best qualities to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, 2 MEDICAL MEN for dispensaries in Mofussil. State terms and enclose testimonials.—Apply to "K.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT in Mofussil by an Agent experienced in buying Cotton and Seed, Correspondence and Book-Keeping.—"C. M.," care of this paper.

TO LOVERS in Fort of good Game of Billiards, please come and try the Tables at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, just put up, near Prince's Dock. Tables by Lazarus, of Calcutta, expressly sent to Bombay as sample.

TO BE LET, in MIDDLE COLABA, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six months from 1st June. Rent moderate—Apply to "A. B.," care of Publisher.

TO LET, from 1st July next, an excellent suite of Rooms in Elphinstone Circle, suitable for a married couple or two bachelors.—Apply to Benn, Ashley and Co.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER, having good testimonials from Military officers, desires to give LESSONS in RUSSIAN, in Bombay or up-country, or to get employment as an Interpreter in Russian, German, and English.—Apply to "L. K.," care of this office.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE, well-bred, good action, six years old. For Saddle or Harness. 14-3 hands. Certified to be sound.—Apply to "HIPPO," *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BULBS, just received, Dahlias, Double American Tuberoses, Caladiums, Flowering Begonias, &c. —PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a Light High DOG-CART, in very good condition, a high-caste, fast, and powerful BAY ARAB, charger height, set of English Harness. Saddle, Stable Kit, &c. Price, Rs. 950. Owner going home. —Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.—

An invoice of 5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s.s. Peshawur, consisting of overcoating, melton coating, suiting, twill, whipcord, check, stripe corks, Venetian, diagonal tweed, serge, &c., &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 19 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of D. SALA, Esqr. The furniture consists of a set of telescopic dining table, diningroom chairs, cushioned sofas and chairs, easy, lady's, office, and bentwood chairs, chiffoniers, corner what-nots, cabinets and wall brackets with mirrors, sideboard, what-not, iron bedstead complete, clothes press, wardrobe with mirror, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, book and hatstand, marble top table screen, glass door book cases, pictures in antique frames, &c.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old Byculla Hotel Building (top floor.) Bellasis Road, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, picture, carpets, &c., the property of J. HOLLAND, Esq. The furniture consists of dining drawingroom, pier, side, writing, dressing, and washand tables, marble topped round table, conversation couches, easy, reclining, low, bentwood, office, arm and without arm chairs, corner, whatnots, ornament and hat stands, davenporte, teapoys, double and single cots, chest of drawers, gown press, dressing glass, clock, &c.

The Property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Tent on the Esplanade, near the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets, &c., the property of D. MACROPOLO, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., a choice selection of Austrian bentwood furniture with indestructible iron screw leg joints (kohn's patent), at the risk of the consignees, comprising an assortment of chairs, armchairs, folding chairs, with arms, washing stands, sewing and inlaid card tables, sofa bedsteads, rocking sofas, footstools, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill Road, next to the Government House Gate, the valuable and handsome open carved and plain blackwood teakwood, inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet toned rose wood semi grand pianoforte by Kaps, and handsome mahogany coloured pony cart, a strong built office shigram, table hanging duplex lamp, handsome table ornaments, China flower vases, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogue, will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June 1888, at 4 p.m., on the premises sell by Public Auction unless previously disposed of by private contract the under-mentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Wadia and Messrs. Craige, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors] for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia or to the Auctioneers.

All that piece of land admeasuring 1213 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under with the dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 13 and 14 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the North by Todd Street, on the South by the property known as the Patels family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1888.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

Hunyadi János.

"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST APERIENT WATER."

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

"I prescribe none but this."
Baron von SCANZONI.

"I prefer it to any other laxative."
Professor SAYRE, New York.

"As a laxative, I prefer it to any and every other Mineral Water."
Dr. MARION SIMS, New York.

"Produces no distress and uneasiness."
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

"The potent Hunyadi János."
Dr. MILNER FOTHERGILL.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

AT Reuter's quotation of 99½, Consols were unchanged in London yesterday; but, in Paris, Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 105⅞. Silver declined another sixteenth, say to 42d per oz.; and in Rupee Securities there was a fall of ¼ per cent. in Fours at £67⅞, and of ½ in 4½ per cents., at £71⅛. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher at 106¼.

The Mincing Lane Markets continued without change; but Wheat was firm, and Club No. 2 was 9d. per quarter to arrive by either route.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed as it had opened, quiet; but demand must have improved as the day advanced, the total sales, at 14,000 bales (including 800 Surats), having exceeded the morning's forecast by 4,000 bales. There was a decline of 1-16d. in "Good Fair" Oomra, but other spot prices were quite unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions; and "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause is reported to have been done at 5d. per lb. for March-April shipment, which is ⅛d. below the price of ready stuff, and 1-32d. less than was paid for the same shipment last Wednesday. The Market opened quiet again this morning; probable sales 8,000 bales; Imports 16,000 bales. Manchester had been quiet.

The price of ready Cotton was unchanged in New York at 10 cents and September Futures were still quoted at 9-67 cents. The day's Receipts at the American Ports were 5,000 bales; and the figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	5,000	2,200	6,000
Two days' do. ...	9,000	3,200	11,500
Since 1st Sept., 1887.	5,257,000	5,148,800	5,135,200

Notwithstanding the absence of any stimulating news from the governing markets, and the general absence of demand from exporters, we have had a fairly active day in Cotton, while prices have been steadily maintained, owing to the support given by local consumers, who have been considerable buyers of ready stuff, chiefly of good-stapled Oomra descriptions, Dharwars, and Bhownuggur. The largest lines have been in Barsee, at Rs. 222½; and Dharwar, at Rs. 210; but a good deal has also been done in Bhownuggur, at Rs. 207 to Rs. 212½; in Bengals, at Rs. 180 to Rs. 190; and in Khangaum, at Rs. 210; and smaller lots of Indore, at Rs. 193; Nuggur, at Rs. 205; and Untni, at Rs. 179 per candy, have also been taken.

WHEAT.—The stronger state of the market on the other side has made ours very firm to-day, and in presence of an active demand, leading to a large business, the price of Pessy has advanced half-an-anna per cwt, say to Rs. 4-6-6 per cwt for 91 per cent, and Rs. 4-5-6 for 85 per cent. Other descriptions are quoted as before; but prices tend in favour of sellers.

SEEDS.—In these also considerable transactions are reported. *Linseed* is unchanged in value, but firm in tone. *Rapeseed* has advanced to Rs. 6-9-6 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt. for Guzerat Yellow; to Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for Yellow Cawnpore; and to Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8 per cwt. for Cawnpore or Delhi Red. Other kinds are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,121	bales.
Wheat	158,904	cwts.
Linseed	39,580	"
Rapeseed	40,604	"
Gingelly	837	"
Poppy Seed	4,543	"
Groundnuts	1,044	"

FREIGHTS are quoted as before for ready business; but in the very languid state of enquiry, rates are weak and drooping. In forward engagements nothing fresh is reported.

EXCHANGE.—A downward tendency was again apparent at opening this morning, and a further fall of 1-32d., which eventually became 1-16d. in the case of three months' sight Credits, was established, the Banks having again been keen buyers at the reduction. Some Bank demand Bills for the mail were reported to have been resold at 1s. 4⅛d. and a single transaction in private demand at the same rate transpired. The forward rate for Bank demand has been 1s. 4 3-32d. for July and thereafter, and for ready we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1-71½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, and rather lower rates were at first quoted; but the market soon steadied, and yesterday's prices of 100¼ for Fours for money; 100 3-16 for the 30th instant; and 99⅞ to 99 15-16 for the end of next month again ruled, and were quoted till near the close, when an advance of 1-16d. was named. 106 to 106⅛ is the almost nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and the only changes which we have to report are an advance of Rs. 85 in Fort Press shares; of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil Press; of Rs. 10 in Imperial Mill; and of Rs. 5 in Oriental Mill Shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	840
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,330	£125 250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P.R. 5 per cent. Stock	–	£100	–	–	£160
B.B. & C.I.R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,160
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	500 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 154
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	162
Bapty Co., Ld.	.325		185	Rs. 14	48
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld. (In Liqdn.)					
Bombay Flour Mill Co.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Saw Mills	750	500	500	10 p.c	800
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,075
Bombay Municipal Bonds	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	770
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	–	–	–	5 p.c.	165
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	510
Geyer & Co., Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	67½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	500	100	40	...	41
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	6,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	42,000	25	25		9
Kemp & Co. Ld.	500	250	250	...	150
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	373
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	120
Pearse and Co., Ld.	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	17
Port Canning Co.	1,600	100	100	Rs. 10	49
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	000	1,000	R 9	345
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	118
Telephone Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Treacher & Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	8
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,200
Western India Flour Mills	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
M. Mody & Co	000	125	125	nil	40
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,000 1,250	200 00	All	D ..	160 90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

PARKER—May 10, at Chandausie, the wife of C W Parker, O and R Railway, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

NEARLY a month has passed since the Corporation came to the wise resolution to return to their old love, and build the new Municipal Offices on the Bori Bunder site. They asked the Municipal Commissioner to proceed forthwith with the work of arranging for the building. The Municipal Commissioner replies with a formidable and almost alarming parade of the "lions in the path." Until these obstacles have been removed, he declares that it will be impossible for him to take further action. How many of them are serious and how many are not we need not inquire. But it is strictly true that the general instruction to sit down and build, which was given in the resolution of the 19th of April, is not a sufficient indication of the lines on which the Corporation wish him to proceed. For many things have happened since with appropriate ceremony Lord Ripon, in the closing days of his Indian career, laid the foundation-stone of our still unbuilt city palace at Bori Bunder. Mr. Chisholm's plans for a building in the Indo-Saracenic style had been awarded the first prize of Rs. 5,000, but two attempts, in May, 1885, and September, 1885, respectively, were made to induce the Corporation to adopt them and build from them, and both attempts failed. Then came that strange, sudden, and unexplained change of determination in the rains of 1886, which discarded the Bori Bunder site on an offer from the Government of a site on the Oval long before deliberately rejected. Mr. Chisholm's design now came once more into favour, and as Mr. Charles points out in his recent letter to the Corporation, two resolutions were passed approving of the Oval site and engaging Mr. Chisholm, the last resolution containing a direction that the building should be one of such design and arrangement as to be capable of extension.

But the recent resolve to return to the Bori Bunder site wipes out these proceedings. Sites and plans stand and fall together. Other sites, other plans, is a rule which comes of the necessity for correspondence with architectural environment, and the elegant Indo-Saracenic structure which Mr. Chisholm would have given us on the Oval had not *force majeure* postponed, and a resolution of the Corporation abandoned, the idea of building upon that site might not be so suitable at Bori Bunder. Mr. Charles asked, in his last communication to the Corporation "Who is to be the architect employed?" and he added a recommendation that the work be entrusted to Mr. Chisholm, with the usual five per cent. fees. The Municipal Commissioner's question implies that the resolutions adopted in 1886 in connection with projects for building on a since abandoned site are no longer binding, and this view of the matter was confirmed by an answer which was given by the Chairman of the Town Council last week. The Corporation, it is held, are in no sense bound to employ Mr. Chisholm. There is certainly nothing in the proceedings of 1884 and 1885 which constitutes any such obligation. The history of the competition that then took place makes that very clear. There is no doubt that the competition was carried out on most unsatisfactory conditions. It was stipulated that the competing architects should supply general drawings, plans, elevations, and sections, with sufficient details to enable the work to be carried out without further reference to the architect; besides specifications of material and workmanship and a detailed estimate, the remuneration for all which, if fixed according to the scale recognized by the Royal Institute of British Architects, would have been Rs. 20,000. The first prize, however, was fixed at only Rs. 5,000, and because of the absence of any undertaking that the successful competitor should be employed to carry out the work, the leading men in the profession, as a rule, would have nothing to do with it. The impolicy of carrying out a competition under conditions so discouraging to first-rate talent was pointed out at the time by more than one member of the Corporation, but no change was made, and the result was that only one architect of the front rank was found willing to enter into a contest which promised none of the usual ulterior advantages to the winner. With all respect for Mr. Chisholm's plan, which we readily acknowledge would have taken a high place whoever had been competing with him, it is strictly true that he was in a competition that was not quite serious enough to deserve the name. Eclipse was first, and the rest were nowhere, and this solely because of the exceptional character of the conditions laid down by the Municipal Commissioner of that day. There is no doubt that had it been stipulated, as is usually done, that general drawings should be submitted, comprising plans, elevations and sections, and a general description of the buildings and materials, with an approximate estimate based upon a fixed local rate, and that the successful competitor should be employed to carry out the work, the competition would have attracted the best talent in India and some probably from England. As it was, it seems to have been an act of grace to award a prize at all, for, according to the report of the experts who were appointed to advise upon the plans sent in—the late Mr. A. W. Forde, Mr. F. W. Stevens, and Mr. J. Adams,—none of the competitors gave sufficient details to enable the work to be carried out, as the conditions demanded, without further reference to the architect. The Committee and Mr. Chisholm were at issue upon the question of cost, for whereas he had estimated the offices and hall without a dome at Rs. 4,93,000, their calculations put the plan at Rs. 7,20,658, while they estimated at Rs. 8,37,804 the cost of the design with a dome which the architect had put down at Rs. 5,93,000. Both designs, therefore, were considerably in excess of the five lakhs limit which was laid down as one of the conditions of competition. This, however, was not entirely Mr. Chisholm's fault. He had worked out his estimates on a scale of prices which had been officially supplied to him, giving four annas as the cost per cubic foot of space, whereas local experience would have shown that six annas is nearer the mark. A review of the history of the competition of 1884 and of the conditions under which it was carried out leads, on the whole, to the conclusion that it by no means finally determines the action of the Corporation. The award of the first prize to Mr. Chisholm was a fitting recognition of the merit of his design, and we should scarcely expect him to deny that when the Rs. 5,000 premium had been handed over to him the obligations of the Municipality were at an end.

At the present moment, then, the hands of the Corporation are free in regard to every question connected with the new building save the site. On the question of cost they had better make up their minds as soon as possible. A resolution in regard thereto must indeed either precede or accompany any instructions as to the design for the new buildings. Mr. Charles tells us that we already have six and a half lakhs to the credit of the building fund, and if nine lakhs—or ten, which seems to be the most suitable maximum—are to be spent on the work there would be something stoical in refusing to cover the margin of two and a half or three and a half lakhs by loan. When the question so concisely put by Mr. Charles "Who is to be the architect?" comes to be answered we should have no hesitation in as concisely answering it, though the matter, like all personal matters, is somewhat delicate. If the designing and carrying out of the new buildings were entrusted to Mr. Stevens the public interest would be well served. Mr. Chisholm, as a man of taste and high professional skill, has high claims upon public regard, but we need not forget that his services have until recently been employed to the advantage of a distant Presidency, in which he has enjoyed the recompense which such good work as his would have gained in any appreciative community. We are not so inhospitable to talent, whoever may bring it and whenever it may come, as to insist that the claims of so late an arrival in the local professional field must be secondary to those of men who have given the best work of their best days to the service of this city. Yet that phase of the question should not be passed over. The determining points of the case, however, are of another kind. The public would, to put the matter briefly, prefer to see the work put in Mr. Stevens' hands because this would be a guarantee that the building to be created at Bori Bunder would be in the style most suitable to the site and its surroundings. The early fears that if the new offices were erected on that spot they would be dwarfed and overshadowed by the greater glories of the Victoria Terminus would be finally dispelled if he were the designer of the new Municipal offices. He is not the architect to allow one of his creations to be killed by another, and as he is a master of the Venetian Gothic style which predominates at that particular locality we might confidently look to him to answer that the building shall be in strict harmony with its surroundings. The question is one which the Corporation can deal with without embarrassment. They are committed to nothing and to no one, except so far as the architectural environment of the site they have chosen commits them to a building of a Gothic character. When they go in quest of the architect who can do the most justice to an enterprise thus conditioned they will not have far to go, and they will find his credentials in what is far away the worthiest undertaking in that line that has yet been made in India.

LORD SALISBURY has suddenly found himself confronted by a menace which he no doubt imagined could only affront a Ministry which had to deal with an ex-Minister of War whose name happens to be Boulanger. The Ministers who are nothing if not "strong" and patriotic were denounced by Lord Wolseley as mere creatures of party, deficient in honesty, sapping and undermining the foundations of the country so that they may score a factious advantage over their rivals, and earn a clap-trap reputation by cutting down the expenses of the Army and Navy. This is strong language—far stronger than any which General Boulanger ever ventured to utter. Lord Wolseley cannot be supposed to have been actuated by a desire to imitate the methods of that General while improving upon his contemptuous rhetoric when speaking of the Government which he is bound to obey and to defend. He justifies his attitude by what he holds to be the absolute necessity of speaking out and calling the attention of the country to a condition of things which he believes must sooner or later lead to a great disaster. All the great nations of the Continent are armed to the teeth, storms are gathering which may burst, no one can tell when or where, and the Army and Navy of England are not as strong as they ought to be, and are supposed to be. The country is misled, and he asserts that it is the curse of Party Government which deprives statesmen of all sections of honesty and manhood, and makes them more anxious to obtain and retain power than to state the truth and the whole truth and ask the people to make the sacrifices necessary for their security. Such an indictment of English Party and Parliamentary Government has not been formulated since Cromwell apostrophised the "drunkards and adulterers" of the Long Parliament, and ordered them to begone. It is no matter of surprise that the Prime Minister, thus attacked in language the native fierceness of which far exceeds that of his own most reckless sarcasm, should retort in words of indignation and bitter rebuke. Speaking on Saturday last the Prime Minister accused Lord Wolseley of creating a panic for which there was no ground. Protesting that it was untrue that the Government is neglecting the defences of the Empire, he angrily declared that it would be "insane and treacherous" to disclose to the world the details of what is being done. Thus challenged Lord Wolseley replies to Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords that so far is the Empire from being secure that he could not answer even for the safety of London, that he often wished to resign and had almost resolved to do so, when the Prime Minister spoke as he did on Saturday last. Lord Wolseley declares distinctly that the military forces are inadequate, and are largely below the strength of 1860. This is a startling statement, which may be taken as relative to the forces of neighbouring nations, but the General expressly mentions that the army is now 22,000 short of its former strength. It is satisfactory to know that in his opinion the army, insufficient as he maintains it to be, was never so efficient as now, and that the officers are well trained and competent. The Prime Minister appears to have closed this portentous encounter with the representative General, in whom the army and the country alike repose their chief confidence, with the characteristic remark that he "objects to officers appealing to the uninformed public against their superiors." The taunt will not hurt Lord Wolseley. The General has stung his adversary to the quick, more effectually than ever Lord Randolph Churchill has succeeded in doing.

IN the brief announcement yesterday of the untimely death of Sir William Hewett, who so recently left Bombay in the full vigour of life and health, we mentioned incidents of his naval career which dated back to the siege of Sebastopol and recalled memories of Sir de Lacy Evans' Division and of the battle of Inkermann. When retiring from the Command of the Indian Station the Admiral was full of hope that the opportunity would present itself to revisit the Black Sea, and make its coasts resound with the thunder of war waged once more against the foe whom he fought so gallantly in his youth. He did not wish for war, but he was one of the many who then believed, as they do still, that sooner or later the cannon must speak. War, said he, is a terrible thing, and it is a duty to make it short by striking heavily. That is the best humanity—get through the terrible work terribly, so that it may be soon done with. While quite confident that a British fleet could, if need be, force the Dardanelles and sweep the Black Sea clear of the Russians, the gallant Admiral did not conceal from himself or from his friends the opinion that it was just a little absurd to go out from Bombay with five old wooden vessels to look out for three Russian cruisers one of which was an ironclad that could, according to the rules of naval arithmetic, sink the whole five in three-quarters of an hour. No doubt the lion-hearted sailor had in his inner consciousness a plan which would have disconcerted arithmetic had he actually encountered the iron-plated Russian; but he kept that to himself for use. But he could not forbear laughing as he did at the expense of those who left Bombay and its mills and commerce at the mercy of any Russian cruiser that might be a little favoured by fortune. "Were I the Russian Admiral I would make you fork out some of your crores, or I would light up your mills for you!" he said with a hearty chuckle. There is no harm in saying this now, for since then the very gardens of Government House have been planted with guns, and the Mahaluxmee battery has been developed to formidable proportions. Before this present writing can meet Colonel Timler's eye, sundry torpedo boats will be lying at anchor in the great bay; Admiral Fremantle will have a more formidable flag-ship, and the re-organisation of the East India Squadron will bring about that measure of reasonable security which Sir William Hewett desired, and laboured not unsuccessfully to accelerate. Those who knew him best are not quite sure that he did not of set purpose allow Admiral Fremantle to seize Falmouth, and hold that harbour for ten hours during the Channel Campaign of last year, in order that public opinion might be brought to understand how necessary it is to provide adequately against unforeseen dangers in time of war. He was not a man to give the slightest heed to his own credit as an adept in naval manœuvres, if he believed that by letting the invading Admiral score he could impress upon the country the danger of being taken unawares on the outbreak of a war—a danger which no naval officer worth his salt ever ignores.

IT was confidently reported yesterday that the Government of Hyderabad will, acting under advice, move the Bombay High Court to attach the property of the Sirdar Diler Jung in Bombay and the Presidency.

A SHORT but sharp thunderstorm with hail and rain on Saturday evening cooled the air of Matheran, and apparently gave rise to some commotion among the monkeys and the panthers around the hill. The next day the monkeys were very active among the trees, while no fewer than three young panthers were seen nearly together not far from the Chauk Point. Other leopards were also visible, and a dog disappeared from one of the hotels. A tiger, or more probably a panther, paid a passing call at Mr. N. Byramjee's bungalow, and only left the verandah at the urgent entreaty of the domestics. The appearance of green buds on trees and bushes is held to justify the prediction of an early monsoon.

THE special train conveying Sirdar Ayub Khan from Karachi to the Punjab reached Mooltan on Saturday and after a few hours' stop started for Lahore.

THE question of the publication of the Finance Committee's Report will be decided during the course of this month. The opinions of the Local Governments on the point are at present under consideration; and all the papers will shortly go before the Viceroy for final orders.

THE Amir is reported to be sending additional troops to Jellalabad to assist in the expedition against the independent tribes north of the Kabul River.

IT has been decided by the Council of the Aitchison College for the Punjab chiefs to increase the boarding accommodation of the institution to meet the requirements of eighty students. Work is now making rapid progress; but as additional works, including a house for the principal, will more than exhaust the balance at the credit of the building fund, it becomes necessary to make a further appeal to the generosity of the Punjab chiefs and the general public, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor agreeing to pay from provincial sources one-third of the additional expenditure. A municipal commissioner of Peshawur, Mian Golam Rasul, has just generously come forward with ten thousand rupees, to provide the additional accommodation, simply asking in return that his name be inscribed on a slab to be placed in the building. The council agreed to this, and decided that the names of all donors of five thousand rupees and upwards should be inscribed in large letters on a marble tablet to be fixed in a conspicuous place in the college hall.

REFERRING to the resignation of Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, Superintending Engineer of Madras Harbour since August, 1876, the *Madras Mail* says:—"If Mr. Thorowgood had been allowed a free hand by the Government the harbour would most probably have been an accomplished fact long ago, instead of being the merely two-thirds finished structure that it is. But the Government itself has not had a free hand. The harbour was planned by Mr. William Parkes, who lives in London, and is allowed, as Consulting Engineer, the preposterous sum of £500 a year during such time as the work is under construction. Mr. Parkes corresponds with the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State is guided by the opinions of a committee formed of Sir John Hawkshaw, Sir John Coode, and Professor Stokes, who are handsomely reimbursed for such trouble as they take. With so many cooks the broth is naturally spoilt. Responsibility is divided, and sub-divided, until it is difficult to say who is accountable for the great delay that has taken place in pushing on the work. It is evident, however, that several persons in London are directly benefited by the delay. Upwards of 70 lakhs have been spent up to date, yet no decision has yet been arrived at about the entrance being arranged at the east, or north-east part of the harbour. Mr. Thorowgood has exhibited much professional talent and zeal throughout his connection with the work; and has done what he could to overcome the difficulties of the situation for which the India Office is mainly responsible. The cause for wonder is not that so able a man has now resigned, but that he has so long retained a position that has been always very embarrassing and unfair to him. We may add that harbour dues commenced to be levied in June, 1884, and up to the 30th ultimo, or in 3 years and 11 months the collections amounted to Rs. 12,40,841."

ACCORDING to *Nature* M. de Chardonnet, of Lyons, has succeeded in preparing an artificial fibre which strongly resembles silk. It is obtained from a kind of collodion to which has been added some perchloride of iron and a little tannic acid. The solution is passed through a fine hole into some water which contains a little nitric acid. As the fluid comes in contact with the water it sets immediately and is drawn on through a space of dry air. The material is of a grey or black colour, looks and feels like silk, and is uninjured by ordinary fluids. What is more remarkable is that, although the collodion is made from a highly inflammable compound analogous to ordinary guncotton, the fibre is said to burn without allowing the flame to spread. M. de Chardonnet is not the first person who has tried to make cotton look like silk, but it is quite a new idea to turn one into the other.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD WOLSELEY ON HIS DEFENCE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Wolseley, replying to Lord Salisbury's rebuke on Saturday last, said he had no intention of attacking the Ministers personally in the speech which he made at the banquet on 23rd April.

He still upheld the statements made on that occasion respecting our general state of unpreparedness for war, and maintained that, with our present inadequate Military forces, he could not guarantee the safety even of London.

His Lordship said our Army was at present 22,000 men below the strength in 1860.

He had often been tempted to resign, and especially on Saturday last, after what Lord Salisbury said in his speech. He had, however, refrained from taking this step in view of the uselessness of such a course, but left the decision in the hands of Lord Salisbury.

Lord Salisbury accepted Lord Wolseley's disclaimer and said he only objects to officers appealing to the uninformed public against their superiors.

A NEW M.P.

Mr. Dickson (Nationalist) has been elected for St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, in place of the deceased member, Mr. E. D. Gray, by a reduced majority.

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 14.

His Highness the Nizam's Government, acting on legal advice, has served the Sirdar Diler Jung with a formal notification, repudiating the purchase of shares in the Deccan Mining Company last year, on the following grounds :—(1) Because he concealed from his Highness's Government that he was in any way interested in the said Company, and that he held shares in it ; and (2) that the shares which he pretended to purchase on behalf of his Highness's Government were really held and controlled by himself.

Under these circumstances his Highness's Government calls upon the Sirdar Diler Jung to repay the sum of £151,631. In this sum is included £18,750 paid after the Sirdar's return to India as a second call on the 3,750 shares on which a sum of £7,600 had been previously paid up.

This notification was served in due form on the Sirdar at his residence in Secunderabad. It is understood that the advice of Mr. Basil Lang and other Bombay barristers will be taken by the Sirdar in regard to the situation that now arises.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 15.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs as follows :—

In order that the Nizam's representatives may be present at the opening of the inquiry and through the proceedings, and as a mark of respect for the Nizam, the Select Committee has decided to adjourn the inquiry till June 1st. Mr. Watson is still purchasing large amounts of the Company's stock at low prices. It is believed that, in the event of the Committee reporting that all the promoter's shares should be cancelled, Mr. Watson desires to secure shares for cancellation rather than pay the par value in cash. Mr. Watson's defence that the Mining Concession was a remuneration for financing the railway cheaply will enable the Committee to bring the railway matter forward, and especially the immense commission paid to Abdul Huq will fall within the scope of the inquiry.

THE AHMEDABAD DRAINAGE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 15.

The Ahmedabad Municipality, in yesterday's general meeting, accepted by a large majority the drainage scheme recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner, and strongly supported by Government. Only two members voted against it.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The British Indian Association has memorialised the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that as by the Bill, to amend the Bengal Municipal Act Government has power to exclude from the operations of the Municipal regulations land and buildings in the occupation of the State for military and naval purposes, which will entail a heavy loss on the Mofussil Municipalities—the memorialists pray that the spirit of Act 11 of 1881 be acted upon, and that the Secretary of State be liable to pay such sum as an officer appointed by the local Government may determine to be fair and reasonable.

INDIAN PRINCES AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

A benevolent society in England recently requested the Government of India to forward to Native Princes a copy of a circular asking for contributions to its funds. The Viceroy replied that such charity was beyond the legitimate sphere of their benevolence, and in the presence of many claims upon them in their own country the Indian Princes should not be solicited to contribute to English charities with which neither they nor their States have any connexion.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The Junior Maharanee of Burdwan died on Sunday. She had been suffering from lung disease for a time, which has been aggravated by compulsion brought to bear in the matter of the adoption case, which precipitated her end. Doctor Birch, Presidency Surgeon, attended her on Saturday, and although the disease was pronounced dangerous, no serious results were apprehended. On Sunday suddenly alarming symptoms set in, and she expired.

By her death the Raj passes on to her adopted son, and the Burdwan family disappears.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 15.

It is stated on good authority that the letter from the Director of Public Instruction to the Principal of the Madras Christian College was not sent after consultation with Government, Professor Grigg being solely responsible for the communication.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

The Travancore Government contemplate an early introduction of the new Postal Regulations into the State.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE GRANT-DUFF ON THE MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS.

The Right Hon'ble Grant-Duff in a letter in reply to the Mahomedans at Dindigul says he has no doubt whatever that Lord Connemara and the Government will do all that they can as he himself and as Government did to stimulate in the minds of the Mahomedan population of Southern India a feeling of self-respect and desire not to be outdone by any of their fellow-countrymen in all noble and honorable tasks. He thought he saw good and increasing hope that this would be so before he left the Presidency. He proceeds : That you may be fairly represented by properly qualified men not in public service only, but in all Departments of national work for the good of your welfare is my earnest prayer ; but no one can help you without your own earnest co-operation. If that be present Government will, I feel sure, be urged forward to help you.

THE CHOLERA IN SRINAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

Cholera has slightly increased again at Srinagar A telegram, dated the 14th inst., states that in the preceding twenty-four hours there were 105 cases and 55 deaths compared with 88 cases and 45 deaths on the 12th May.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames with the English mails of the 4th instant left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bulimba left here for Bombay and Kurrachee on the evening of the 12th instant.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday morning.

MAY 15.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left here this evening outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 15.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left here for Bombay direct this morning.

PENANG, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy (extra) left here for Bombay, at 5 p.m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. do.	71⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅛
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Mozambique on Friday evening, 18th instant.

Teheran-Amoor route interrupted near Albazine.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 14.

10 p.m.	83·1

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	87·2
2 p.m.	88·8
4 p.m.	87·3

DUFOUR, of "Dufour and Company," the Lottery Agents, against whom the Pondicherry Government warned the public, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for swindling. Dufour is a converted native.

GENERAL BOULANGER has chosen a flower. Charles X. had his lilies, Napoleon his violets, the late Emperor of Germany his cornflowers, and the Emperor of Austria his daisies. The would-be Cæsar has chosen the clove-pink. The flower does not seem in itself a very dignified one, but then other rulers have been first in the field. Nor has it been up to this time very popular. This defect has at least been cured. Yesterday the florists' shops on the Boulevard made pinks their leading article, and did a brisk trade in them at double their wonted price. The makers of artificial flowers will not be slow to take a hint, especially as this is the season for novelties.

M. EMILE ZOLA is dreadfully harassed by the critics, who have been telling him, for the hundredth time, that he is "no dramatist." He has therefore addressed, according to his custom, a complaint to a leading morning paper in which he confesses that he is powerless as a playwright without the "collaboration" of his friend M. Busnach, who is "an old hand" at stage-tricks and effects. "Germinal," which has been "damned" so deliberately by the critics, was dramatised without M. Busnach's help, and M. Zola admits it—the blood is, therefore, on his own head. Replying to the charge that he writes for filthy lucre, M. Zola is rather interesting : "I get 4,000, on an average, for each of my novels, while my dramatic pieces, with the exception of 'L' Assommoir,' have hardly paid my copying expenses and my cab-fares. If I wanted money do you think that I would allow myself to lose my time in being so slashed at by dramatic critics when I could sit at home and make money ? Pray do not think me a fool, even if you consider me a blackguard (*canaille*)." Finally, M. Zola laments that people do not care for his plays because wretches die of hunger in them, and those who have had good dinners have no sympathy with starvelings. The public like the "Surprises du Divorce" because they are harassed with politics and want to laugh. They do not care for literary plays, because thinking gives trouble. M. Zola is right, for people want now-a-days to be amused, and not to be bored, and "Germinal" was voted by all present to be "a bore."

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

DURING last week the severe cyclones which have been sweeping away cities in Bengal and the North-West seemed about to give Simla a turn, but fortunately the effort died away. During the whole week the weather was abnormally cold, with frequent falls of rain or hail, and on Wednesday the wind began to rise, and on Thursday at noon reached a climax. It is difficult to realise what the wind can do till one sees it at work. First of all, gusts with blinding dust began to race up and down the mall and cleared it of all respectable passengers, then kerosine tins and other articles of value might be seen for a moment dashing along towards ruin ; then, as the gusts swelled and howled with increasing force, every roof seemed to rattle, as if it were about to leave its premises, coolies carrying wood, grass, or other loads, fairly staggered under their burdens, and had to leave them in sheltered corners, *puggrees* had to be held on with both hands, and the mall at last was almost totally deserted, as no one who could possibly avoid it would venture out. For a time no rickshaw could have stood in the open, and I observed a lady who had passed in one hurrying back a few moments later on foot, in an evident state of alarm. Simla roofs are not made to resist such winds, and had the force increased, only a very little, I believe, a large part of the bazaar would have been uncovered. The only damage I have heard of was to the Mayo Orphanage, which suffered considerably. Lady Dufferin held the first of this season's garden parties on Thursday afternoon, but owing to the wind, rain and cold, the attendance was meagre, and the reception had to take place in the drawing-room. There will be another reception to-morrow, and as the weather is once more bright and cheerful, no doubt the greater part of Simla will be present.

The first theatrical performance of the season, "The Ladies' Battle," was given twice last week, the first night to a somewhat empty and the second night to a crowded house. Lord Dufferin was present the second night, and hence the difference, for there are some people even in Simla who dearly love to follow in the shadow of greatness, just as at the Calcutta Bandstand there are aristocratic days and Bow Bazaar days. Last year the Viceregal party were present sometimes on the first and sometimes on the second night, which was a good arrangement, as it equalised the attendance. Some persons hold that the performance goes better on the second night, but I cannot say that I have noticed any difference. The plot of the "Ladies' Battle" is pretty well known. It deals with the period immediately after the fall of the first empire in France, when two ladies, one blooming and youthful, one elderly and experienced, harbour a proclaimed political offender, and both fall in love with him. Mrs. Sinkinson, as the elderly countess, had a difficult and varied part to perform, especially when shielding her protege from the Baron de Montrichard (Colonel Morton), but she was successful throughout, and frequently elicited the applause of the house. Mrs. Hewitt, as her niece, was charming, and the political youth, as youth will, fell in love with the niece, in preference to the Countess who had saved his life. Mr. G. Williams, in the amusing part of Gustave de Grignon, whose courage rose in the absence of danger and fled in the presence of it, had a congenial task to perform, and was the favourite of the house. We always appreciate the man who makes us laugh, and rightly so. Although the usual arrangements for carrying on theatricals during the season have fallen through, as I intimated in a former letter, a promising effort is being made under the leadership of Colonel G. deC. Morton to start an amateur dramatic society, and already the cast is completed for another performance to be given before the end of this month. The piece is "Betsy," which had a very successful run at the Criterion, and Mrs. Westland will take the principal character. This is the short of piece we require for Simla. A performance is also advertised to take place in the early part of June in aid of Lady Roberts' Nursing Homes for Soldiers, including Jarley's waxworks, which proved such a success last year, and one of Captain Hobday's favourite pieces, in which he will take a prominent part—possibly Ali Baba and the Thieves. In addition to the coming events announced in my last letter, there is to be a concert at Government House on the 16th, given by Miss Toussaint assisted by amateurs, so we are pretty well provided for until the setting in of the rains. Of Monday concerts I have not yet heard anything.

Last Saturday witnessed the first general meeting of the members of the New Club, and the meeting was a large and interesting one. Mr. G.W. Allen, who was voted to the chair, conducted the proceedings with much skill and tact, and prevented animated discussions from becoming anything worse. First of all, a short history of the Club up to date was read by Colonel Mackenzie. The next business was to elect a permanent committee in place of the provisional retiring committee, and Messrs. Elston and Arathoon having been appointed scrutineers the voting-box was taken to an adjoining room and broken open, and the lists of voting papers examined. While this operation was proceeding Mr. R. G. MacDonald proposed the burning question of the evening, namely, that Mr. Ross, late secretary of the United Service Club, should be appointed secretary of the New Club. Mr. Cullin, expressing the opinion of many members, represented that most other Indian Clubs flourished under honorary secretaries, and that this was an expensive venture for such a young institution as the New Club. Nevertheless, when the question was put to the vote the majority proved to be in favour of Mr. Ross's appointment. The amending of the rules had to be referred to the committee, who will lay their proposals before a general meeting next month, as the rules were framed before the Club was registered as a limited company under the Joint Stock Company's Act, and several alterations have now become necessary. On the return of the scrutineers it was found that the following twelve gentlemen had been elected to serve on the committee :—Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, the Hon'ble W. H. Rattigan, Messrs. S. Harvey James, C. S. ; R. G. Macdonald, G. W. Allen, L. J. Arathoon, A. M. Ker, J. Elston, W. J. Ham, D. E. Aitken, E. Weston, and Lieut. Southey, R. E. A few complimentary speeches were then made, proposing votes of thanks to those who had taken a prominent part in starting the Club, after which refreshments were handed round, and a little later the meeting separated.

An auspicious event occurred at Christ Church on Tuesday afternoon, when the Ven'ble Archdeacon Tribe united Lieut. G. S. H. Sanders and Miss Temple in the bonds of holy matrimony. There was a large attendance both at the Church and afterwards at Dr. Temple's house, where wine and cake were partaken of prior to the departure of the happy pair on their honeymoon trip to Mushobra and Narkanda. The cake was neatly cut by the bridegroom with his sword, after which the health of the young couple was feelingly proposed by an elderly bachelor, then came the shaking of hands in which the wrong gentleman in one instance at least was congratulated on his good fortune, and, finally, the departure for Mushobra, when the bridegroom's horse strongly objected to the shower of rice with which his master was pelted.

We have already had one of those delightful entertainments, a fancy bazaar, and another is talked of ; but as constitutional shyness prevents your correspondent going near such places, your readers must imagine for themselves how pleasure and profit went hand in hand and amiability and experience winked at each other.

Yesterday evening about a dozen Volunteer officers assembled at Peliti's to give a farewell dinner to their Adjutant, Captain Craigie Halkett, who is about to leave Simla, after having successfully administered the affairs of the corps for some time.

DURING her stay in Florence the Queen paid a visit to the magnificent Jewish Temple in that city. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duke of Leuchtenberg, remained for some considerable time in the sacred edifice, and repeatedly expressed her admiration at its noble architecture. On taking her departure the Queen caused an intimation to be made to the president of the community that she had placed 500 lire at his disposal for the benefit of the Jewish poor in Florence.

CRICKET AT KHANDALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, MAY 14.

LAST week this lovely pleasure resort was enlivened by a cricket match between the upper eleven of St. Mary's College, Bombay, now here for their holidays, and the pick of the soldiers stationed at the Sanitarium. It is needless to say the occasion called forth a good deal of enthusiasm on both sides, which soon became catching, and, before they were aware of it, the spectators found themselves as much engrossed in the game as the players themselves. The boys won the toss, but, in deference to their elders, they let the men go in first. In the first innings the soldiers scored 66 runs, to which Privates Mountford and Woodacre contributed 19 and 15 runs, respectively. The batting, on the whole, was very fair, considering the little opportunity the men have of keeping their hand in.

The first to strike for St. Mary's were Masters W. Finglas and W. Gillespie, who showed some steady play, scoring 22 runs between them, and fairly tiring out the bowlers. W. Christie, the next to enter the list, did some vigorous hitting, which, besides giving the fielders a busy quarter of an hour, swelled the score to 40 runs. These results, however, were outdone by the splendid batting of the Captain, W. Pereira, and G. Boland, the former making 26 and the latter 31 runs. The rest of the team did their best, and when the last bat left the field, the lads had scored the handsome total of 139 runs.

A return match was played the day following, when the soldiers had to be content with a total of 17 runs, the bowling of Masters Pereira and Sullen being evidently too much for them. The match ended in a victory for the youngsters by 11 wickets and 56 runs.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—4th Bengal Cavalry : Second-Lieutenant Brown, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 14th Bengal Lancers : Lieutenant Shakespear, from the 34th Pioneers, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 5th Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant Smithett, from the 14th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 15th Sikhs : Lieutenant F. E. Bradshaw to be Quartermaster. 30th Punjab Infantry : Lieutenant F. C. Muspratt to be Quartermaster. 32nd Pioneers : Lieutenant G. D. Holland, Quartermaster, 34th Pioneers, to officiate as Adjutant. 34th Pioneers : Lieutenant J. J. Digan, 32nd Pioneers, to officiate as Quartermaster. 38th Bengal Infantry : Captain H. R. W. Lumsden to be officiating Second-in-Command, *vice* Lieut-Col W E Gowan on leave ; and Lieut R E S Taylor to be Wing Commander, *sub. pro tem., vice* Capt E W Dun, seconded. 2nd Punjab Infantry : Lieut A D Harries, from the 8th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

AN exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut W Halpin, Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion Munster Fusiliers, and Captain W Duke, Quartermaster, 3rd Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

LIEUT N H C DICKINSON, 44th Gurkha Light Infantry, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment and to revert to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment.

THE following postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion : Captain F. C. Lloyd, Lincolnshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions : Lieutenant-Colonel A. Glen and Major H. C. Huntley, Lincolnshire Regiment, and Second-Lieutenant Dick, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

CAPTAINS G. M. BULLOCK, Devonshire Regiment, A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, and A. E. Jones, 23rd Pioneers, have been detailed for duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

THE following transfers of artillery officers have been directed ;—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gambier, from Lucknow to Meerut, to command the royal artillery at the latter station ; Captain A. H. Gordon, from Sialkot to Bombay, to join No. B-1, Southern Division, R. A., into which he has been promoted ; and Lieutenant H. Corbyn, R.H. A., from Allahabad to Kirkee, to join I-B., R.H.A.

COLONEL NEWPORT, R. A. (late Bombay), is permitted to retire from the Service from the 19th April 1888.

CAPTAIN P. H. H. MASSY, 6th Dragoon Guards, at present Adjutant of the Berkshire Yeomanry, has passed the prescribed examination in Russian.

CAPTAIN W. QUENTIN, 4th Bombay Rifles, has passed the examination in Persian according to the degree, of Honour 1st Division ; and Lieutenant R. E. Davies Bengal Staff Corps, has passed the high proficiency test in Persian.

THE 32nd Pioneers have been ordered to hut themselves for the rains. Colonel Graham has selected sites for the huts, and the 32nd Pioneers will provide the necessary shelter for the Transport establishments. Colonel Graham will retain 250 mules at his disposal.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL of Hospitals T. D. Hume, M.D., Retired List, Army Medical Department, died at Southsea on the 16th inst., aged 79 years. He joined the Army in October 26, 1826 ; became Surgeon, July 2, 1841 ; Surgeon-Major, November 26, 1852 ; Deputy Inspector-General, June 29, 1855 ; Inspector-General, December 31, 1862 ; and was retired, October 1, 1865. He served in the Crimea, and was P. M. O of the 3rd Division during the winter of 1855, and afterwards of the 4th Division until the close of the War. (Medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidieh, and Turkish Medal.)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Rangoon Spring Races.
„ 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 19.—Rangoon Spring Races.
„ 20.—Pentecost.
Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
„ 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Pachmari Sky Races.
„ 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
„ 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Simla Races.
„ 7.—Simla Races.
July 24.—Bangalore Races.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races.
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
„ 25.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

DETHRONING SHAKESPEARE.

"R. K." writes to us as follows on the subject of the controversy which has arisen regarding the real authorship of the Shakespearian plays :—

The heresy of the Hon'ble Ignatius Donnelly, who, in a lecture, attempted to prove that Bacon was really the author of the plays ascribed to Shakespeare, will startle the world on account of the countenance it receives, or seems to receive, from truth and reason. As Mr. Donnelly rightly says, the mind mostly embraces beliefs with such a force, that it is almost impossible to loosen its hold on them. The notions which it has cherished, and which have been often the ground-work of other thoughts, cannot be abandoned by it with ease. It is only the unprejudiced mind of the practised thinker that can change its opinions with better enlightenment. He revolves on a great many diverse subjects, and meditates over the very opposite views of different thinkers, and is thus accustomed to the presence of conflicting thoughts in his mind. The fruits of learning can be reaped only by that person, who, following the teaching of Bacon, disdains every authority except that of *right* reason. Nobody who judges as every one ought to judge—calmly and unbiassed—should set at nought the arguments urged against the possibility of Shakespeare being really an author. Who would not hesitate before he gave out that the vast knowledge of mankind—not to speak of the vast knowledge of literature—displayed by the Shakespearian plays could have been attained by a man occupying a humble position in society, and working hard for his livelihood ? Would it not surprise one, that a person, who perhaps had never seen a court, should be able to make kings, queens, and nobles act and speak, as they did in real life, and that he should have marked their general weaknesses, and their manners in private and public ? On the other hand, we know that Bacon had been able to make both man and nature his study ; that he was familiar with royalty and nobility from his early childhood ; that he shows in his works the astonishing fluency, vigour, and felicity of style, which are the striking characteristics of the Shakespearian plays ; and that he was a very great genius. But it can be replied to the above, that the privileges of an imaginative genius like that of Shakespeare are extraordinary ; that as it can give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name, so also it can expand a few facts into a body of perfectly true knowledge ; that the contents of Bacon's commonplace-books have been published, but that they make not even the most distant allusion to play-writing ; that in his daily programmes we do not read of any time being set aside for writing plays ; that his mind was so much engrossed by his ambition and studies of nature, that he could not have commanded leisure for composing plays ; that he has himself spoken severely against the doctrine that "the proper study of mankind is man" ; lastly, and almost irrefutably, that Shakespeare's contemporaries have recognised him as the true author, Milton himself having paid a tribute at his shrine. In favour of Bacon it can be rejoined, that his biographers must have ignored in his memoranda his writings in cipher (if indeed there be any) ; that the most ardent votary of the sciences would not be ashamed to give way to the irresistible outbursts of a high poetic genius ; that he might have made Shakespeare his instrument only ; and that, one might imagine, what precautions a man of Bacon's parts was capable of taking to prevent the secret of his authorship getting revealed. The reasons why he wished to keep his flights in the region of drama a secret can be very easily conjectured. If a man of his gravity, dignity, and legal and philosophical learning, should have been caught writing plays, it would have been impossible for him to have made his way to a chancellorship unaided by friends. Again, he would have been in that case unable to effect the great Revolution which he advocated, and which cast a halo of glory round his whole being, as well as indirectly caused his fall and disgrace, by inciting him to climb up to a height, whence his preachings could be heard and accepted by all scientific men. If Mr. Donnelly succeeds in proving the certainty of his cipher theory, and if this cipher is discovered in any of Bacon's MSS., thoughtful persons will scarce doubt the justice of Bacon's claims to the authorship of the Shakespearian plays. We might then think that Bacon's essays were merely meant by him as notes to help him while he framed characters for plays. This would also prove that the great champion of inductions applied his methods not only to nature, but also to man ; and that he left wonderful literary works connected with the latter, as he did with respect to the former.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

MR. CHARLES BILL, who is one of the few Englishmen who have visited the Burma Ruby Mines, writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette* :—

In April, 1886, the Secretary of State for India (Lord Kimberley) authorized Lord Dufferin to grant a lease of the mines to Messrs. Streeter, if his Excellency thought fit to do so. An arrangement was accordingly concluded between the Indian Government and Messrs. Streeter's representative, by which Messrs. Streeter were to work the mines at a fixed rent for a specified time, "subject to a satisfactory agreement on certain conditions." These conditions were communicated to Messrs. Streeter's representative by Lord Dufferin's Foreign Secretary. They related chiefly to the rights which should be granted to native miners. The only other condition also communicated to Messrs. Streeter's representative was that the concessionnaires would in no way co-operate with any French speculators. Every stipulation has been scrupulously adhered to by Messrs. Streeter from the very beginning ; and neither Lord Dufferin nor the Secretary of State has expressed any dissatisfaction on this or any other point. The agreement was looked upon as so completely settled that the Indian Government officially requested us to send a representative with the troops marching to the ruby-mines, in order that we might take the mines over from the old native lessees. In accordance with this request, Mr. G. Streeter and I accompanied the expedition. We reached Mogouk at Christmas, 1886; and at once set to work exploring the country, gaining the confidence of the natives, and preparing to commence operations. Mr. Streeter has been there ever since, except for a short visit to England during the rainy season last year. We have built houses on land granted for the purpose by the Government, and up to September last we were recognized both by the authorities and the natives as the Government's concessionnaires. In the April previous a draft agreement was signed at Rangoon between her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the one hand, and Messrs. Streeter and Co., of London, on theother. This agreement, which regulated the entire working of the mines, was also signed by the Secretary to the Government, "by order of the Chief Commissioner and subject to the approval of the Government of India ;" and was approved by the Viceroy in Council on the 25th of May, 1887. Definite and detailed as this arrangement was we are still unable to commence operations. The Secretary of State has not yet ratified the contract ; and an expert has been sent out to inquire into the value of the mines on the spot. Now, Sir, no one can blame Lord Cross for desiring to obtain the fullest information on a matter of so much importance to the Indian revenue. At the same time the long delay has been most prejudicial to the interests both of the Government and of the lessees. Our latest accounts from Mogouk show that a large number of natives, probably more than a thousand are engaged in working the mines under licence from the Government ; and instead of bringing in the stones they find for sale at the Rubyhall at Mogouk in accordance with Government regulations, they smuggle all the best away under the very nose of the officials. Owing to these depredations the Government instead of receiving 30 per. cent. on all stones raised in the district, receives hardly more than a revenue of 1,200 rupees a month from the mines ; whereas we should have been paying 33,333 rupees a month. It would be interesting to know on what authority Sir John Gorst recently declared in the House that the mines were unworked. I have only to add that we have no desire to force the hands of the Government in any way. We have endeavoured from the very beginning to meet the wishes both of Lord Dufferin and of the Secretary of State, and have freely communicated to the Government all the information respecting the mines which we have been able to obtain. At the same time we do not believe that Lord Cross will refuse to ratify the concession when his lordship has received the expert's report. In conclusion, I beg to send you the whole correspondence, which will also be sent to every member of Parliament; and we shall rejoice if the matter is subjected to a thorough scrutiny, both by Parliament and the press.

THE Russian Minister of the Interior has sanctioned the grant of a subsidy of 15,000 roubles a year for five years to the Patriotic Fleet for the purposes of a regular service of steamers between Vladivostook and the ports of Kamschatka and the Sea of Okotsk.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

A MEMORANDUM is published in the *Gazette* on the revised Budget Estimates for the past financial year. The results are now put down at £307,000 better than estimated, if special defence works are excluded, or at £397,000 if they are included. Taking the various heads of revenue, the collection of land revenue in March was extremely high, being £252,000, realised almost entirely in Madras and Bombay. The opium revenue fell £27,000 short ; but on the Bombay side £78,000 of hundis issued in March were only realised in April. In salt, notwithstanding the higher duty, the realisations in February and March were £50,000 less than the previous year, due no doubt to absorption of old stocks before the higher taxed new ones came into consumption. Stamps and excise show an improvement of £27,000 and £21,000 respectively over the estimate. The customs returns show a little less, while provincial rates show an improvement of nearly £57,000, corresponding to the improvement under land revenue. On the whole, these principal revenue heads show improvements of about £285,000 over revised estimates, of which £124,000 goes to diminish the deficit of the year, and £161,000 swells the provincial balances. In Railways the gross receipts are £22,000 better, and working expenses £38,000 worse. On opium production expenditure is believed to be £80,000 less than the estimate. A specially large provision was made for payments in March, but the excess is not so great as anticipated. The Post Offices are £5,000 better, and the Telegraphs £20,000 worse. Irrigation is £67,000 better. Imperial Civil and Military Works show a saving of £60,000, Army expenditure £25,000 less, and Special Defence charges will probably be £90,000 within the estimate.

The *Economist* asks if the Indian Government is capable of rendering accurate accounts of its income and expenditure. It admits that the question may seem an absurd one, but no one, it says, can watch the series of transformations through which the accounts for 1886-7 have been made to pass without feeling that it is a question that ought to be put and answered. It writes :—

Take, for instance the accounts for the year 1886-7. Towards the end of March 1887 that Government rendered a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the year then closing. In the following July it issued through the Home Goveenment, a different statement. A few months later—in the month of September—this revised account was, ini ts turn, superseded by another set of figures, bringing out quite a different result ; and now we are given what is called a definitive account, which differs from all the others that have preceded it. That the character of these successive changes may be the better understood, we set them out in tabular form :—

Income and Expenditure in Year 1886-87.

	As Stated by Sir A. Colvin on March 26, 1887.	As Stated by Sir John Gorst On July 29, 1887.	As Stated by Sir John Gorst On Sept. 10, 1887.	As Shown in Definitive Accounts March 1888.
Revenue	£76,071,700	£76,081,200	£76,761,200	£77,337,000
Expenditure	76,072,00	76,021,200	76,119,200	77,159,000
Surplus	£ 500	£60,000	£642,000	£178,000

Comparing the figures now given with those which Sir John Gorst submitted to Parliament in September last, there is, it will be seen, an increase in the revenue of 576,000*l*., and in the expenditure of 1,040,000*l*. To the Indian financiers, however, variations of half a million or a million would appear to be trifles that do not call for any serious notice; for, commenting upon the figures, Mr. Westland calmly remarks that "the results (shown in the definite accounts) agree in the main with those which were announced to Parliament in the Under-Secretary of State's financial statement of September 9, 1887. Even, however, while putting this bold face upon the matter, Mr. Westland is fain to confess that Indian finance accounts are not what they ought to be. The revised estimates, he explains, are made up to March 20 each year, by which date—

"We have collected the preliminary accounts of revenue and expenditure for February, of which the leading figures, compiled from returns furnished by each of the 200 treasuries at which revenue is received and money issued for expenditure, are published every month in the *Gazette*. Thus, at the time of the issue of the revised estimates, we know, in very considerable detail, the receipts and expenditure of eleven months of the year ; there remain only one month's actual transactions to be estimated. Unfortunately, this one month of March is by far the most difficult of estimate of any in the year. To the difficulty of estimating the receipts under land revenue, I have alluded in paragraph 9, and the same thing occurs under other heads. Provincial rates are collected with land revenue, and there is the same uncertainty in their case, as in the case of land revenue, how muchwill come in March, and how much in April. We are in the heart of the rice-export season, and an early or late season makes a great difference in the distribution between the current and the next financial year of the 7000,000 rx. which the duty each season brings into our treasury. Railways, of which the gross earnings average over 1,500,000 rx, a month, are at their busiest time, and all public works expenditure is in its most active phase. It is thus evident that a very full knowledge of the transactions of eleven months is not in itself an adequate equipment for making the revised estimate for the whole year. In practice we make a moderate estimate only for the month of March, and as the actuals of that month are apt to be better than our estimate, the result—as in the case of the estimate of the year 1886-7—usually is, that the accounts of each year give better results than the revised estimates. The final results are known to us within moderate limits of error before the end of April ; and if our revised estimates could only be put off for one month later, and be closed on April 20, instead of March 20, we could present the account of the year with some assurance of its accuracy in all its main features. But, as already explained, the terms of the Act of Parliament practically forbid this course, and require us to close our estimates while the uncertainty of the month of March still hangs over us."

This, it will be observed, is only a partial explanation of the wide discrepancy in the different statements for the year 1886-87, to which we have directed attention. For while it may account for the divergence between the revised estimate given by Sir A. Colvin in March of last year, and the corrected estimate submitted by Sir John Gorst in the following September, it does not account at all for the great difference between the latter and the definitive figures now presented. If it be the case, as Mr. Westland states, that by April 20 the Indian Government is in a position to state, if not with absolute, yet with substantial, accuracy, what the revenue and expenditure during the previous twelve months have amounted to, how is it that five months after that date by which time surely all margin of error should have been eliminated, they submit to Parliament accounts which understate revenue and expenditure by half a million and a million respectively ? There is obviously something very far wrong with a system which produces such results as these, and, until it is altered, it is evident that all Indian Budgets must be received with very considerable reserve. For if the Government does not know what the revenues are yielding, and what amount it is spending, how can it possibly produce reliable estimates of its revenue and expenditure. Clearly, an estimate based upon the "revised estimates," which Sir A. Colman submitted at the end of March last year, would of necessity present very different figures from an estimate based upon the figures of the definitive accounts and, as a matter of fact, we know that the estimates of 1887-88, which were drawn up in March last year, proved to be very far out indeed. The partial remedy for this state of things is pointed out by Mr. Westland, when he suggests that the drawing up of the "revised estimate" should be deferred until April 20 each year, and to any alteration of the law that may be necessary to permit of this change, Parliament, we are assured, will be ready to consent whenever it is asked. The month's delay can do no possible harm, and it will be amply justified if it results in the production of accounts that are to be depended upon, instead of accounts which are, to a certain extent, conjectural and delusive. But, as we have said, Mr. Westland, in making this suggestion, does not exhaust the subject. What has still to be explained is, how, six months after the close of the financial year, the Indian Government cannot state within many hundred thousand pounds what its receipts and outgoings have amounted to. This is a point of vital importance, upon which light has still to be thrown and we trust some inquiry will be made in the House with regard to it.—*Economist*.

MR. A. B. FORWOOD, remarks *Truth*, is supposed to have had some experience in the management of steamers, but the results of his experiment in running the Indian troopships with only half the usual amount of docking can hardly be deemed successful, for the consequences have been an enormous extra expenditure in coal, a considerable quantity of which has had to be purchased in India, at about four times the price it costs in Portsmouth dockyard.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE ARMY.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge gave evidence before the Committee on the Army Estimates on April. He expressed the opinion that if the army were put on a sound footing there ought to be an addition of 11,000 men at home. At present we have not the proper proportion of men at home to those abroad. The number of officers ought to be increased, there being a number of other duties devolving upon them besides regimental duties. He thought it was impossible to reduce the estimates for the cost of the army. It must be remembered that ours was a volunteer army, and that it was essential to make service in the army acceptable to the labour market. That was not the case in continental armies. He could only draw a comparison between the English and the American army. In England the cost was 80*l* a man, while in America the cost was 201*l*. a man. The English War Office cost 259,100*l*, against 395,401*l*., the cost of the American War Office. An increase of the army of India involved a corresponding increase in the army at home. It was an immense advantage not to have very old men at the head of regiments and in responsible positions. They have modified the ages of retirement, and he would be glad if a further modification could be made; but it was important that there should be a constant flow upward of the younger men. He thought it would be very desirable that there should be some mode of putting upon record any "friendly difference of opinion" between the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief as to the sums necessary for the various departments of the army. He was not aware that it cost as much to keep one English soldier as twenty-four Russians. There was no reserve of officers in the Indian army. The English army furnished the reserve of officers for India. The English officers in India numbered now about 3,000; formerly they numbered 6,000. It would be very desirable to have two army corps; but it would be better to have one complete corps than two incomplete ones. He thought the English soldier was better fed, better clothed, and better cared for than any other soldier in Europe, and it was necessary that he should be so in order to attract him. It was also absolutely necessary to make the uniform attractive. Half the men came for the uniform for the pleasure of walking about in a smart coat, for the sake of the ladies. (Laughter.) Respecting the discussions between the Secretary of State and the military branch in regard to the estimates, he said the consultation and the power were all on one side, and the submission on the other. Matters of design and inspection were under the control of His Royal Highness; but it was all a matter of finance, and the authority who had the control of the finances had the thing in his own hands. The Secretary of State had the power to exercise his opinion upon any financial question that might arise. It was in the Duke's opinion, unfair to make the military branch responsible for the allocation of the estimates if what had been demanded had been amended by the Secretary of State. In such a case the views of the military branch should be published. The rifles in store were very insufficient in number. He was afraid we were very much behind some foreign countries in new model rifles. As to the Milita, he thought the quota ought to be kept up, and if they did not obtain a sufficient number of men by voluntary enlistment, they should adopt some system of ballot. In the case of an exceptionally good soldier the military branch had the power of keeping him on if he consented to stay, but he had been very much discouraged of late. He would like to keep such men; but if they re-enlisted they did not get their reserve pay, and that fact operated against their re-enlistment. It was true that a colonel in the German army was paid about the same sum as a colonel in the British army, but the relative rank of the two officers was very different. In the German army a colonel had a much higher status, being almost a brigadier. In the German army the officers were not allowed to retire so young as in the English army. He thought it was necessary to keep a large staff of unemployed officers of all branches because of the requirements of our army, which had to serve in all parts of the world. He would not say that it was necessary to keep up one hundred unemployed general officers. He thought it was a great misfortune that they could not call out their reserve when an emergency arose without the sanction of Parliament. They ought to be in a position to call out a regiment or two of militia on a small emergency. He absolutely and entirely dissented from the evidence given last year by Mr. Knox in reference to the military educational establishments. As an encouragement to old soldiers a great deal more should be done to supply them with civil employment. He believed that at present an increase of 11,000 men would be sufficient; but it would be impossible to say what number might be wanted six months hence. It would be very desirable to increase the horse artillery. He regarded it as a misfortune that the strength of that branch of the service had been reduced. It was most important to keep up the strength of the cavalry and the horse artillery. He could send out a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men at a short notice. He would not say they would be absolutely perfect as to equipment in every branch. They were doing their best to perfect arrangements of the kind.

REDUCTION A BLUNDER.

The same evening at a public dinner the Commander-in-Chief, in replying to a toast, the Army, Navy, and Reserve forces, spoke more freely upon the services. His Royal Highness said:—

The problem which was now beginning to be felt by the people of England is this: Are you in that position which you ought to fill, and which your wish to fill, when the whole world is armed to the teeth? (Cheers,) That is a very vast question. But I may be told, "Oh, we, here, are men of peace; what do we care what other people do?" Allow me to say that those who speak like this make a very great mistake. We are all men of peace, we all wish for peace; but to make that wish of any effect we must be in a position to stave off war if it should come upon us. This is a subject which involves not only the higher classes, and those who sit in these halls after a most hospitable and generous repast, but every man who walks in the street. Every working man, every labourer, every person who may be earning his 5s., or even 1s. a day, has an interest in it. Why? Because his very existence, his very life, his very soul, depends upon the safety of the Empire to which he and I and all of us belong. It is a question which will never be thoroughly appreciated or understood until it is removed from the success of the different political parties who have to make the estimates acceptable to the country, and who only think, "How can I keep myself in power? I will cut down expenditure, and then I will sail smoothly and safely along." That is the greatest blunder that could possibly be made. (Cheers). So far as the interests of the army and navy are concerned they have nothing to do with politics—nothing to do with anything except the safety and security of the country. Why talk to me of politics? I do not care whether your politics are of one shade or another. Politics have nothing to do with the question. The simple consideration before us is the existence or non-existence of the Empire. There is no man in this hall I am sure, and I do not believe there is an Englishman anywhere, whatever his views may be, however wildly and furiously he may talk, who would get up and say he did not care whether his country existed or not. If that is so surely your army and navy are enormously concerned. We are your servants, we are your watchmen, who are to look after your interests and preserve them intact, and, therefore, it is our duty to place before you, unpolitically, the condition of things as they really exist. What is this condition? It is what it ought to be? Is it satisfactory? I say it is not. I say it is not satisfactory; but it might be made so with a little courage on the part of those in authority who have to deal with it. In saying this I throw no blame upon the present officials in power. The same sentiment prevails among them all. There is always a difficulty in getting them to turn their minds towards keeping our services efficient. Some people say, "Oh! but you are always complaining." Well, I have for more than thirty years filled the office I hold, I have been subjected to a good deal of criticism of this kind, sometimes severe and sometimes not always just. I have often been told, "Why do you not give us your idea of what you want?" I answer, "How can we?" Then they say, "You tell us you have held your position for thirty years—why do you not get out of it if you are not fit?" I reply that I am quite ready to get out of it to-morrow, but whoever is my successor will find himself in exactly the same position as I am. All we can accomplish is to do the best we can with the authorities we have to deal with—the country and the House of Commons. If we cannot get the country understand what is wanted, why then it is not our fault but the fault of the House of Commons and the country. I am told, "Why do you not bring forward your scheme?" My answer is that I am perfectly prepared to put your army in a most efficient condition, but you must give me the means. It is easy if you give me that. You cannot do it without means. I mean that you cannot do it without money. (Cheers and laughter.)

But we are told that other countries have the means, and asked to compare our army with those on the Continent. Well; but how do you live? Every may here speeds a great deal more than foreigners in his own position. You cannot compare the expenditure of one class of individuals in this country with the expenditure of a similar class abroad. Social living here, from the highest to the lowest, is very much higher than you find in any other European country. (Cheers.) The comparison is unfair, and ought not to be made. If you give me the means required, I can do what you wish; if you refuse, why then I cannot do it. The question for a great nation like this is to consider whether it ought to stand on an equality with other nations. Because we are a peaceful nation, to say that we are to do nothing to put ourselves in a proper position in regard to warlike purposes is an absurdity. Suppose war came to-morrow? Other nations are in arms; we are nowhere. These are not professional matters. They are subjects of great Imperial and national importance, and, as such, they ought to be dealt with without any political bias whatever. For a speculative purpose millions would be forthcoming in this city of London, and if, for instance, another million is required to put our defences in order, surely it would not be grudged by the country to avert a most serious danger. (Cheers.)

SENSATIONAL SPEECH BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The speech of Lord Randolph Churchill in the debate on the Bill for an Extension of County Government in Ireland has created a great sensation, and may become so significant in the politics of the future. He said:—

In all the now not inconsiderable number of years during which I have been in this House, I have never found myself placed in so difficult a position as I find myself placed at the present moment. The question of local government in Ireland is by no means a novelty. Parties have taken up different attitudes upon this question after long deliberation and much discussion, and the respective attitudes of those parties cannot, I think, be lightly changed. (Hear, hear.) I observe in the speech of the right hon. gentleman who has just sat down a strong tendency to a course of opinion and policy which would not in my mind, if carried out, practically be at all in accordance with the attitude taken up upon local government in Ireland by what I believe is the vast majority of the Unionist party. (Opposition cheers.) The Chief Secretary must be aware, although he was not in the Cabinet at the time I am going to speak of, that at the critical, the very anxious, and the very difficult moment at which Lord Salisbury's Government succeeded to power they had within a comparatively brief period to decide upon what policy they would announce to Parliament as representing mainly the Tory party, and to a great extent the whole of the Unionist party, with regard to local government in Ireland. All the circumstances upon which the Chief Secretary has enlarged this afternoon, or at any rate, circumstances of a very similar character showing all the defects which exist at the present moment in popular institutions in Ireland, and showing all the dangers that might be anticipated from the extension of popular institutions or the establishment of new ones, were before the Government of Lord Salisbury at the time when they had to take a decision—a most momentous decision—with reference to this question. (Opposition cheers.) It has been supposed—and this supposition I have never before noticed, although it has been rather widely alluded to in the press—that in the declaration which it was my duty to make at that table in August, 1886, I was stating that which was much more my own opinion than the opinion of her Majesty's Government. I think it right to say that that was not so in any degree whatever. (Loud Opposition cheers.) The declaration which I made at that table at that time was, as far as it related to Ireland, a written declaration. Every sentence of it I might almost go as far as to say every word of it, represented the opinions of the Government, and had been submitted to and assented to by the Prime Minister himself, and by the Chief Secretary for Ireland of that day. (Loud Opposition cheers.) More than that, that declaration I made with regard to Ireland—I recollect it as well as if I had made it yesterday—I made without one dissentient voice, and without one dissentient murmur being raised among the hon. gentlemen who belonged to the Tory party. (Loud Opposition cheers.) More than that, I was given to understand in the plainest way that the declaration of the Government thus made received the full and entire approval of the leaders of the Unionist party. (Loud Opposition cheers.) Why am I anxious to dwell upon these matters? It is because on this point, which I fear is likely to raise some difference of opinion before long, if it does not now, the idea of the Government at that time was that local government in Ireland, a certain just extension within reasonable limits, was to be looked upon as a remedy for all these great evils which have been alluded to by the Chief Secretary. (Opposition cheers.) I venture to say this, that if those who are on this side of the House will carry back their minds to the terrible struggle we had all to take part in in 1886—one in which I may without egotism claim to have borne no inconsiderable part—there is not a single member of the Unionist party who would under the stress of that struggle have stood up upon an English platform and taken up the line on the extension of local government in Ireland which has been assumed this afternoon by speakers representing the Unionist party. (Opposition Cheers.) I feel certain that there are none—(murmurs of dissent)—well, there may be a few. (Hear, hear.) It fell to my lot to have to watch very closely the course of that election and the attitude taken up by members of the Tory party at that time, and I do recollect that the pledges given by the Unionist party were large and liberal and were distinct and full, and that there was no reservation with regard to those pledges, with respect to all the defects pointed out this afternoon in the Irish character and Irish unfitness for local government—(Opposition cheers)—nothing of the kind. We pledged ourselves that we would at the very earliest opportunity extend to Ireland the same amount of local government which we might give to England. (Opposition cheers.) I venture to say—and I do not care how much I am contradicted, or what the consequences may be—that that was the foundation of the Unionist party—(loud Opposition cheers)—and I venture to say more—that that is the only platform on which you can resist Repeal. (Opposition cheers.)—If you are going to the English people, relying merely upon the strength of your executive power, if you are going to preach to the English people that the Irish must for an indefinite time be looked upon as an inferior community—that they are in every respect unfit for the privileges which the English people themselves enjoy, then I tell you that you may retain that position for a time but only for a time, and that the time will probably be a short one. (Loud Opposition cheers.) I do not know whether I am justified in asserting that the Chief Secretary, in representing the policy of the Government on this Bill, wishes the Houses and the public to undertand that the question of local government in Ireland is to be only dealt with when, in the opinion of the Government, the state of the country will be so tranquil or so orderly as to justify it. (Ministerial cheers.) Yes, that may be cheered; but that was not your position—(Opposition cheers)—or are we to understand that in the event of Parliament settling the great principles of local government for England this year they will be prepared next year, so far as circumstances will permit, to extend similar privileges to Ireland? (Opposition cheers.) The words I used in representing the Government at that table were, that in approaching this momentous question of local government we should do so with similarity, equality, and simultaneity as far as the circumstances of the two countries would permit. (Cheers and counter cheers.) The time has gone by altogether, and I will be content no longer to bear solely the responsibility of those words, in which I represented the policy of the Government, and I do not think that there would be a *bona fide* carrying out of the policy. I then announced if Ireland is hot to have local government until the state of order in that country is satisfactory to the Executive Government. (Opposition cheers.)

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SIR MORELL MACKENZIE AND THE "TIMES'" BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.

Some correspondence that has passed between Sir Morell Mackenzie and Mr. Lowe, the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, has been sent to us for publication. Mr. Lowe wrote to Sir Morell on the 17th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a telegram he sen to the *Times* on the previous Sunday night, and adding:—

I need not say that before reproducing that report in the *Cologne Gazette* I should have preferred consulting you as to its accuracy, so as to be able to place it before our readers weighted, if necessary, with corrective or destructive criticism. You deprive me, however, of the means of rendering you such services. But as truth and fairness are, and must be, my sole principle of action, I take this further and last opportunity of repeating that where reputations and national honour are concerned I am still always at the disposal of you and your English colleague.

Replying on the same day, Sir Morell said:—

From the beginning of November till March you thought you would best serve your interests by pleasing "the military party" in Berlin, and you therefore systematically depreciated me in your telegrams to the *Times*. This you did by invariably quoting attacks on me which from time to time appeared in the anti-English section of the German press and never alluding to favourable articles, by constantly endeavouring to prove me wrong, and by ignoring the devotion of my colleague, Dr. Mark Hovell, to his august patient. When, contrary to your expectation, the Crown Prince became Emperor, and I arrived at Charlottenburg in attendance on his Majesty, you thought it would suit your interests better to be friends with me, and accordingly wrote me a letter of congratulation in which you said, "I place my services at your disposal," I, however, declined to receive you. I am not surprised that since then you have continued your former conduct. On Sunday you telegraphed long extracts from the *Kolnische Zeitung* and *Kreuzzeitung*, which are highly damaging to me and my English colleague; but you omit to point out that these attacks proceed from papers which for years have systematically attacked everything English. . . . Further, many of the Berlin newspapers have corrected the absurd and injurious statements contained in the *Kolnische Zeitung*, and, had you any regard for "national honour," you would telegraph extracts from these papers. Instead of which, in the hope of getting news from me in the future, you attack me and then offer me the opportunity of vindicating myself and my English colleague. I have already refused to yield to your flattery, and I decline to give way to your threats. I have only to add that many friends, and even perfect strangers, both in Berlin and England, have written to me expressing regret that a paper so highly esteemed as the *Times* should be so unworthily represented in this city. With this opinion I entirely agree.

On the 18th Mr. Lowe wrote expressing the pain and surprise with which he had read Sir Morell's letter, and saying that it was a mistake to suppose that, in the exercise of his journalistic functions, he could afford to indulge in the luxury of partisanship or of personal enmity. He denied absolutely that he had been influenced by a desire to "please the military party" or any other party. He then explained that he copied certain statements in the *Cologne Gazette* because he knew the writer to be a very serious and very careful man. With regard to Sir Morell's remark about flattery and threats, Mr. Lowe said a man must be very ingenious indeed who could discover in any words of his addressed to his correspondent the studied language of adulation or menace. With regard to the allegation that the *Times* was "unworthily represented in Berlin" Mr. Lowe said:—"There was one recent occasion, it is true, when my journal was, indeed, most 'unworthily represented here,' and that was when, at the beginning of last November, I confidingly reported to it as to the state of your illustrious patient on the strength of telegrams which you sent me from San Remo—telegrams which were utterly irreconcileable with the official announcement (subscribed to by you) of the 11th of that month."

To this letter Sir Morell Mackenzie replied on the 20th, saying that he was not surprised that Mr. Lowe should attempt to defend himself by further subterfuges. Sir Morell proceeded:—

You now pretend to be an independent recorder of current events and ask, "Would it have been consistent with my duty to take no notice of attacks directed against you?" Other people think it would have been equally consistent with your duty to have taken notice of the complimentary references to me which have appeared in so many German newspapers. You say you have not passed over all expressions of opinions favourable to me. I maintain, however, that your praise has been of that faint character which proverbially injures rather than benefits the recipient. You now say that you quoted the *Cologne Gazette* (*Kolnische Zeitung*) because it had "a dry matter-of-fact air which appeared to raise a presumption in favour of its truth or partial truth." You may think it a "dry" matter to quote an article in which my colleague Dr. Mark Hovell and I are represented as grossly incompetent, whilst Professor von Bergmann is pictured as the saviour of the Emperor; but I fail to discover the "dry" feature in the case. Did you also think that the extract from the *Kreuzzeitung*, in which I am stated to have been utterly helpless (rathlos), and to have been obliged to summon Professor von Bergmann in all haste was likewise "dry"? . . . Perhaps, however, you thought that paragraphs containing vindications of your countrymen were not sufficiently "dry and matter of fact" for you to record. Fortunately, however, the representatives of the other London papers do not share your opinion when the defence of Englishmen is concerned. With regard to the outrageous attack on us, you merely say this report "is evidently drawn exclusively from a German source (not very far removed perhaps from Professor von Bergmann himself)," and you remark:—"For my own part I cannot vouch for the accuracy of all the details; . . . *but one thing quite certain is that on Thursday last the Emperor was at one time in very serious danger*." [The italics are not in the original.] In not vouching for the accuracy of *all* the details, you imply that *some* of them at least are true, and openly state, not as a "reproduction," but as the result of your own conviction, that his Majesty was in great danger last Thursday. I beg to inform you that this conviction and the record of it are both absolutely false. In your explanation you say, "I make it a point never if possible to employ second-hand, and therefore doubtful, evidence where direct testimony is available." I think you mean me to understand that, after the "conscientious observer and independent recorder of current events" had telegraphed a gross attack on me, he thought that I should be "available" for his purposes. As you say you know the writer of the attack on me, you must be aware that Dr. Fisher, "the very serious man in question, has for several months, both in private life and as a journalist, systematically attacked me, and this might have induced "a man of sentiment," like yourself to wait and hear what was to be said on the other side, and to record it. I am quite aware that you have for some months made use of the San Remo incident as a coverable pretext for a line of conduct on your part which really was due to other and much less creditable causes. As, at your request, I fully explained the circumstances to you at the time, I will not enter into them again here; but I may now further inform you that the telegram I sent to you last November in reply to a despatch from yourself was identical in its terms with one which I sent to the Berlin correspondent of another London paper. This gentleman, however, had the intelligence to understand my despatch, and therefore his journal was not "unworthily represented" on that occasion. As to whether you have used flattery as well as threats, and as to what amount of "self-respect" you can still retain, is of course a matter of opinion.

The following letter, signed by Drs. Morell Mackenzie and Hovell, appears in the *Times*:—

We beg to inform you that the statements contained in the *Cologne Gazette* and *Kreuzzeitung* of a recent date respecting an incident which occurred in connection with the illness of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany on the night of Wednesday, the 11th, are absolutely false and, as regards one of us, distinctly libellous. Legal action against the papers in question has been taken. We must beg of you to immediately correct the false news which you have been the means of disseminating.

The Empress Victoria has written to Dr. Friedberg, Minister of Justice, declaring that, although personally indifferent to the attacks of the press, she cannot bear to see the doctors who attend upon the Emperor with the greatest devotion openly slandered, and requesting him to interfere.

A GREEK TREASURY SCANDAL

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following account of the surprising discovery of a balance in the Greek Treasury. Brief particulars of which have already been published:—

It is not an Arabian Nights' tale I am going to relate, but a real incident. Our newspapers are full of it, and perhaps, you may feel sufficiently interested in this extraordinary and, I should think, unprecedented event, to find room for a more detailed account. You know our Prime Minister. He has lived several years in London, and you have published many an article about him. But you do not know that "Prime Minister" is not half expressive enough of what Mr. Tricoupis is to us. He is Prince Minister Leader of our Parliament, Minister of War, Minister of Finance, avowedly; moreover he is *de facto*, Minister of Marine, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of almost everything else. Mr. Tricoupis, has from the day he came into office, given up ten out of his nineteen hours' daily work to the Ministry of Finance, which needed it.

The fruits of his work were not long ripening. The country's resources increased, the taxes yielded more, and for the first time after many years the national balance-sheet bade fair to show on the right side. Nevertheless, the public Treasury seemed to benefit nothing. Mr. Tricoupis could not make it out. He asked the "Chief Central Cashier" to lay before him every evening a balance-sheet of the cash in hand. The balance-sheet was produced regularly as clock-work, only the item "Payments in Suspense" seemed to swell and the balance in hard cash to become less. Mr. Tricoupis could not understand it.

Simultaneously with this dwindling of the cash balance in the public Treasury, the Opposition Press indulged in long articles lamenting the country's coming disappointment in the expectation of a balance. At the same time the militant part of the Opposition took the lead and there were threats of a revolution. There was a procession in the streets, and in a central thoroughfare a volley of revolver shots was fired with the result of killing an unlucky young tailor who was looking on. The very next day the Chief Central Cashier brought in his daily balance-sheet, showing a balance of 25 francs! The Minister stared and wondered at the coincidence of the maximum heat of the Opposition with the minimum ebb of the cash balance. He said nothing but a suspicion crossed his mind, and he set about sifting and comparing the balance-sheet which had been handed him. Very soon he found discrepancies with the general statements in the accountant's department. His doubts grew stronger, until one fine morning (Friday last) he made his appearance in the Ministry at the unusual hour of 7 o'clock, sent for three of the highest officials, and had all the needful documents drawn up and signed there and then, appointing them "a committee for examining and ascertaining the exact state of the Treasury," or something to that effect.

Shortly afterwards this committee were standing at the door of the Treasury Department, and when the Chief Central Cashier made his appearance he was politely called upon to deliver his books and the keys of his strong rooms and safes. He appeared greatly surprised, but there was no help for it, and the keys were delivered. The examination began straightway. And what did the committee discover? A deficit? No, no deficit; on the contrary, a surplus, and a good round surplus—plump and living. The balance-sheet submitted to the Minister on the previous evening showed a cash balance of 35,000 francs, and you may judge the surprise of the committee when they laid hands on a large bundle of bank notes, and counted 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 100, 200 thousand francs. You can picture how they rubbed their hands with joy, and plunged them into the safes once more. Another, bundle another counting—a total of 400,000 francs. More plunges into the safes and strong rooms, more bundles of bank-notes, more parcels of napoleons, more bags of dollars, and when the counting was over the sum total of the surplus reached six millions odd thousand francs! The news spread liked wildfire, and the whole Ministry of Finance, from the Minister down to the clerks and commissionaires, were soon dancing about in glee. Passers-by looked in, were told the news, caught the epidemic, and rushed out into the street also rubbing their hands at express speed. An hour later half Athens was excitedly walking the streets—talk, talk, talking about the news. After the first surprise everybody began wondering and speculating why Mr. Chief Central Cashier had laid that wonderful nest egg by. "What was he going to do with it?" Annex it? No; he is known all over the country as a scrupulously honest fellow in money matters. What was his object then? He says it was out of pure loving kindness to Mr. Tricoupis, as he (the cashier) intended to increase the six millions into a dozen and then at the end of the financial year to surprise his superior by enabling him to show off brilliantly in his Budget. I am sorry to say the Athenians were incredulous, and suddenly it was remembered that the Opposition had predicted the calculations of Mr. Tricoupis would prove wrong by 10 or 12 millions francs, just the amount Mr. ex-Chief Central Cashier was so desirous of saving up. Then came the thought—how wonderfully effective the missing of the said millions would be in helping to upset the Government; how handy these millione would have been, gently taken out of their hiding places, and shown as the result of the superior policy of the new Administration! As to this I cannot give an opinion. I think we had better wait until the Cashier and the Public Prosecutor have quite elucidated the matter between them.

P. S.—Evening.—I have just heard that three more millions were found in another corner of the strong rooms!

THE GERMAN DOCTORS AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

Truth writes:—It appears that the recent sufferings of the Emperor Frederick have been largely, if not wholly, due to causes which may (with some stretch of charity) be called "preventable." The following are the facts as I have received them on unimpeachable authority:—On the night of Wednesday, the 11th, Sir Morell Mackenzie noticed that his Majesty's breathing was accompanied by a slight noise, which to his experienced ear at once betokened that obstruction was commencing at the lower end of the artificial breathing tube. This, therefore, he determined to exchange for a longer one on the following day. In anticipation of such a contingency, Sir Morell had, three days before, ordered several new tubes of a suitable curve. As these had not arrived on Thursday morning, he went into Berlin and procured two or three temporary tubes. On returning to Charlottenburg, he sent a messenger to Professor von Bergmann, asking him to come to the Schloss as soon as possible.

Sir Morell Mackenzie had intended to insert one of the tubes he had brought back with him, but when Dr. von Bergmann came on the scene, he evidently thought that the little operation was his prerogative. Sir Morell, accordingly, not wishing to make any difficulty, effaced himself, surgically speaking, and Von Bergmann tried with various tubes (his own as well as those procured by Sir Morell Mackenzie), but could not get any of them in. He then asked to be allowed to send for his assistant, Dr. Bramann, who was in his carriage outside. The latter came up, and Von Bergmann asked him to introduce a tube, which he did with great gentleness and skill. Unfortunately, the Professor's attempts had been conducted *fortiter in modo* as well as *in re*. He had not only poked about with the tubes, but had put his finger into the wound. A good deal of bleeding ensued, as a matter of course, and continued steadily for two hours, during which the Emperor almost choked by the blood running down into his lungs, coughed violently and incessantly. The bleeding did not stop till late in the evening, and the patient was naturally very much exhausted. It is not wonderful that fever, inflammation, and blood-poisoning should have followed.

For the credit of the Fatherland it was, of course, necessary to throw the blame on the English doctors, who were, therefore, assailed in a most disgraceful manner in the *Kolnische Zeitung* and other papers. In this way the truce, which was patched up among the Medicos at San Remo, was torn to shreds, and all the old "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" have once more found tongue. What with political and domestic worries, the sufferings caused by his dreadful disease, the clumsiness of the native surgeons whom the national sentiment of Germany imposes on him, and the general wrangling and squabbling all round him, Frederick III. may well wish for "release."

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Clan Mackay, Captain H Siberg, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk.

The s. s. Knight Errant, Captain J. Mathews, sailed yesterday for Havre.

The s. s. Bryn Glass, Commander H Bethel, cleared yesterday for Genoa.

The s s Principia, 1,796 tons, Captain J W Moosain, came in yesterday with 82,396 cases, of oil from Batoum.

The s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain Carmack, arrived from Busreh yesterday with 41 female passengers and six children.

The s. s. Werneth Hall left yesterday under the command of Captain W. Boulton for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The s s Nurjehan 1,936 tons, Capt W Mason, arrived yesterday from Calcutta and the Coast ports with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The s. s. Wors ley Hall, Captain J. Verril, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with the following passengers:—Colonel F Humfrey, Lieut Baugh, and a gentleman and lady.

The s s California, 2,214 tons, Captain R T Garvil arrived yesterday from New York with a general cargo and 60,000 cases of kerosine oil, and Mr R P Armom, of New York, a passenger.

The s s Bagdad, 809 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, sailed to-day for Zanzibar and Mozambique *via* Aden, with the following passengers:—Captain Balke, for Zanzibar; Mr E McDougal for Aden; and 20 deck for Aden and East African ports.

The s s Coconada, 547 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Fiden, Richardson, L A Wallace, and Fredeler Mr and Mrs Bartier, Mr Dineer and Dougal Medmjee.

The s s Britannia arrived in harbour yesterday under the command of Captain F Black. She came from Liverpool which port she left on the 17th ult, with a general cargo. Mr Millard, Miss Mckee and ayah were passengers by this ship.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Thibet......	1671	G. W. Atkinson.	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Shannon........	...	C. R. Edwards...	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkins	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Etolia	2108	W. Gill	F	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Strathmore.	1383	J. Macdonald ..	J	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Fastnet	1497	T. Darley	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ K. of S. George	1976	Thomas	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Sirocco	1341	J. Gill	N	Captain.
„ Highfield	1698	Simpson	O	J. Mackintosh.
„ Australasian	2343	A. Simpson	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1373	Worfalk	Q	....

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
Ship. Colony....	1694	Owens	1	W.& A. Graham & Co.
S.S. Greystoke..	1377	P. W. Sherwood	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bryn Glas	1503	G. Bethell	3	Numan Devjee.
„ Niagara	2044	Meconachie	4	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrill	5	Edwards Bates & Co.
„ C. Arbib......	1646	H. Tarbig	6	Captain.
„ Florence	1576	White	7	Captain.
„ Thorndale..	1970	Ethrington	8	The Bo. Co.
„ Lancaster ..	1117	J. T. Leggett ..	9	F. Muir & Co.
„ Carlton	1322	Story	10	Captain.
Ship Boadicea...	1895	......	11	......
S.S. Flamboro...	1261	H. Russell	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	14	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kt. Errant..	2284	Mathews	16	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Nurjehan (s).......	Major	Calcutta.
	California (s)	Garvie	New York.
	Principia (s)........	Massain	Batoum.
	Calder (s)	Cormack......	Busreh.
	Britannia (s)	Black	Liverpool.
	Coconada (s).........	Anderson	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
15	Bagdad (s)	Frobawk......	Zanzibar.
	Clan Mackay (s) ..	Siberg	Dunkirk.
	Knight Errant (s)..	Mathews	Havre.
	Bryn Glass (s)	Bethel	Genoa.
	Worsley Hall (s)...	Verrill	Liverpool.
	Wernath Hall(s)...	Boulton	Liverpool.

The following vessels entered outward for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Britania, for Liverpool.
„ Brookfield, for Liverpool.
„ Clan Mur ray, for Marseilles and Aden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 15.

Lieut, G H Hancock, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Jhansi.

Lieut, J L Sinclair, 2nd Belooch Regt, on language leave, from Hyderabad Sind.

DEPARTURES.—May 15.

Lt Col C Rausford, Beng Bhopal Regt, on leave, to England.

Captain C Jamieson, Beng 14th Sikhs on leave, to England.

Lieut H Coddington, Beng, 2nd Royal Irish Regt, for England.

Lieut J H Pollard, Bo 6th Cav on duty, to Mhow.

Lieut H G Benn, Poona Horse on leave, to Sirur.

Lieut M W Baugh, Beng, 23rd Bo L I, on furlough, to England.

Captain H R Late, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to England.

Colonel F J Humfrey, Bo S C, to England.

Lieut Hancock, Bo 28th Pioneer, on leave, to Dhoraji.

Major L R Dowdan, 2nd Durham L I, on duty, to Poona.

Lieut Head, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, 5th May, 1888.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut A McConaghy, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Squadron Officer on probation, vice Steele, promoted Squadron Commander.

Lieutenant S F Crooker, Supernumerary on the establishment, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer on probation, vice Colvin, seconded for appointment as Private Secretary to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Lieut G P Prasier-Creagh, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Goodair, resigned.

Major H Dela M. Hervey, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Shepherd appointed 2nd-in-Command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Major D. S. Cuninghame, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Hervey.

Major E Lloyd, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Cuninghame, and to remain second for employment on the Staff.

Capt W A D'O O'Mealy, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub pro tem, vice Lloyd seconded.

Lieut H W Codrington, Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing officer on probation, dated 9th April 1888.

Capat A W. Brooke, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Spencer, promoted 2nd-in Command.

Surgn J T Daly, M B, to the officiating medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgeon Major K M Downie, M D, who rejoins his permanent appointment in the 26th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut P B B Forster, Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Capt E Vaughan-Hughes, N Battery B Brigade, for five months, on urgent private affairs.

Capt H Fortescue, for six months, on medical certificate.

Capt V T Bunbury, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut-Col A J T Welchman, Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William, to Murree, on private affairs, for four months, from date of availing himself of it, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Lieut C F Campbell, on private affairs, to Garhwal and Hills north of Ranikhet, from 15th May to 15th October, 1888, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

Col R W Sartorius, C M G, V C, to Kashmir, on private affairs, for one year.

Major H O Woodhouse, on private affairs, to Naini Tal and adjacent Hills, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th October.

Capt E M Nedham, to Simla, on medical certificate from the 3rd April to the 2nd July.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Daily Prices—Beef—

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb........	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb........	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each........................	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each..........................	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each..........................	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each..	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb..............................	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each......................................	0	2	6
per Sirloin lb..................................	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—

	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb..............	0	4	0	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	3	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each..................	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb....................	0	3	0	0	3	0
Mutton goat, per lb				0	2	6

Sugar—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer....................	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer......................	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer..............	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer..............	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer..............	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer.........	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer..................	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb............................	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb....................	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb....................	0	8	0
Sago, per seer..............................	0	1	9

Bread—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each..........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each..........	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer......................	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb......................	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb..................	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb............	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb........................	0	0	6

Pork (Fresh and Salt)—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb....................................	0	4	0
Pigfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English..............................	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb..............................	0	8	0

Fruits—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pineapple, large, each	0	5	0
Do. Small per each..................	0	2	0
Guavas, large, per dozen....................	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen..................	0	12	0
Orange, large, per dozen......................	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	0	0
Do. do. small, per each	0	10	0
Do. do. Musk, large, per each.	0	2	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen.......	0	2	0
Do. small, red, per dozen.......	0	7	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen....	0	4	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen....	0	3	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	3	0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	4	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2	0	0
Peaches, per dozen	1	4	0

Grain—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra..............	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra...........	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	10	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra........................	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	2	8	0
Oored Ghoghary	3	6	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra..............	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort........................	7	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra......	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra ..	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra..............	2	8	0
Do. (old) do.	2	8	0
Oats, per phurra..................................	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0

Vegetables—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3	4	0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	1	0
Do. small, per maund.....................	1	4	0
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer..................................	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Cellery, large, each..............................	0	2	0
Do. small, each	0	1	6
Radishes, white, per dozen..................	0	1	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	0
French beans, per seer..........................	0	1	3
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Cucumbers per doz.	0	9	0
Beans do ble, per seer	0	1	9
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund.........	3	6	0
Betelnut, per maund..............................	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	3	6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6

Dry Fish—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pompret, white, large, per each......	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each..................	1	0	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Palah, large	0	1	6
Do. small..	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each..............................	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen..................	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen................................	0	0	6
Donugryb, fish	0	1	6

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,
EXPORT AGENTS,

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London.
And all the Lonon Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENTS FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxertion, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculoue effects of this wondreus medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., ferling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

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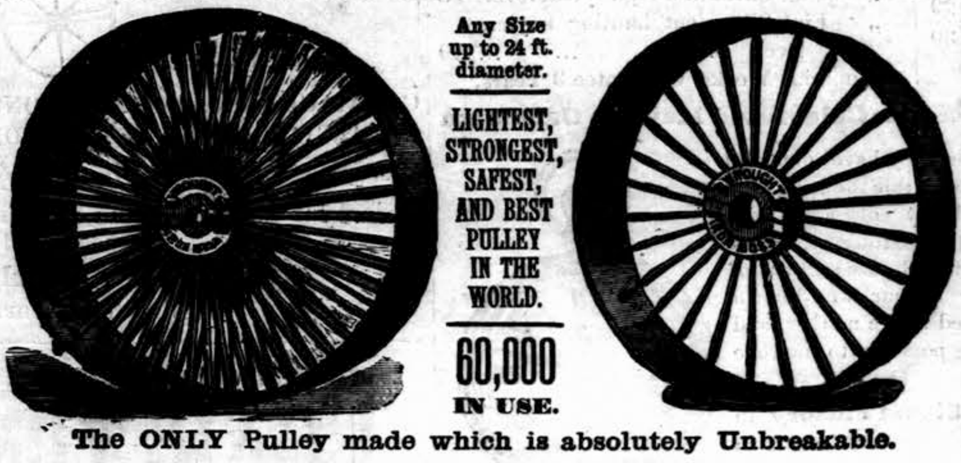

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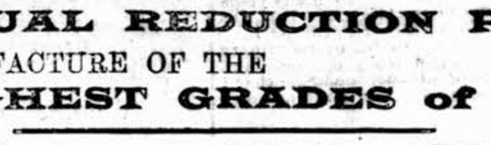

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CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monk Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills, Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

A—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—
Cloaca Maxima—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 161 Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1788—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

R COINS—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Bladnoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—
Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod M Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahimudey a Canal—The National Party.

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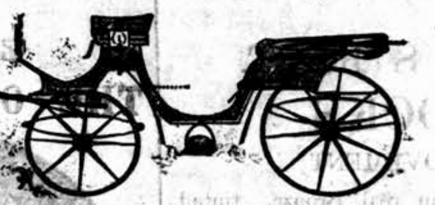

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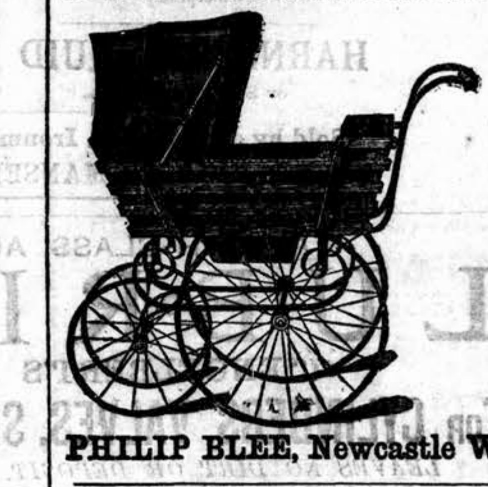

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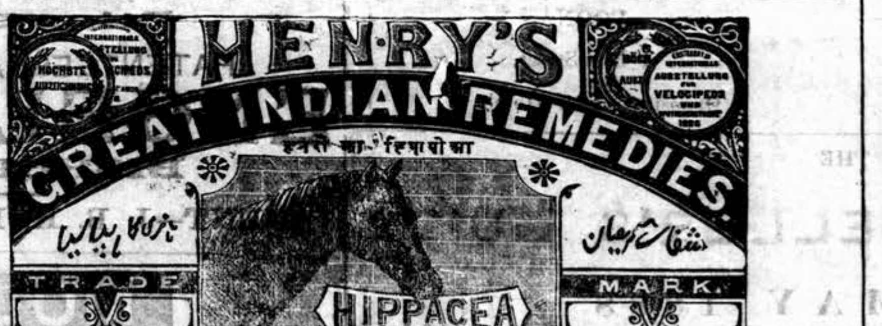

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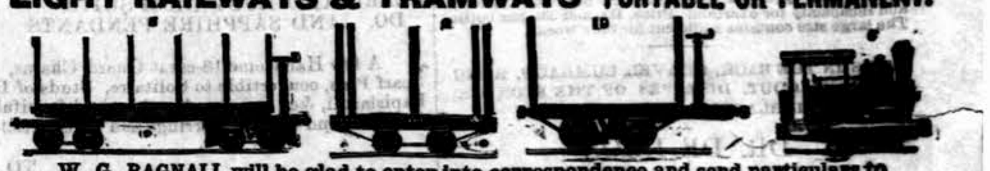

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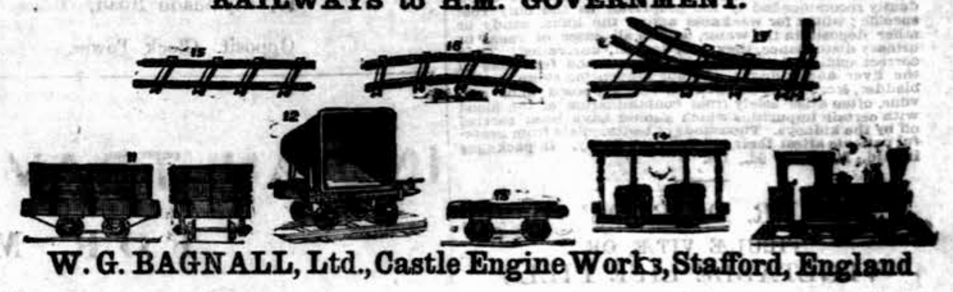

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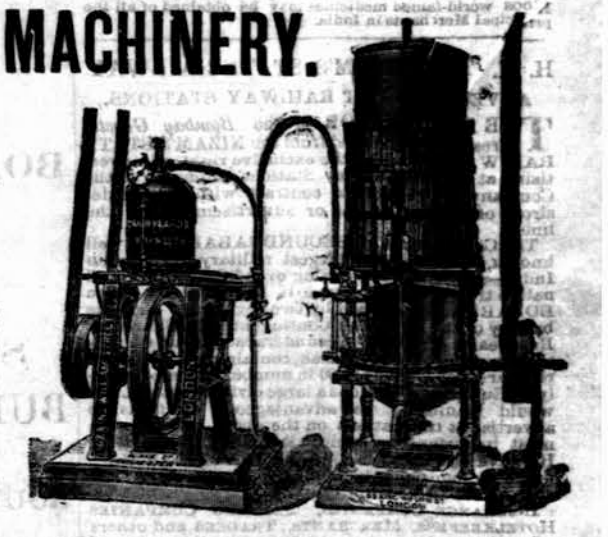

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